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The Chicago Tribune.

"The Tribune" cannot guarantee to give location to any display advertisements intended for publication in Sunday's issue the copy of which shall be handed in later than 6 p. m. Saturday.

VOLUME XLVII. THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BLAINE'S WESTWARD TRIP

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ACCORDED HIM IN INDIANA.

All Attempts to Engage Him in Conversation on Political Subjects Result in Failure—The People Cheer Him and Insist on Grasping His Hand—Arrangements for a Journey to Europe—Arrival of the Party in St. Louis—To Address the Merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine entered Indiana this morning shortly after breakfast-time, and when the train rolled into Richmond there was gathered a large crowd at the station to greet him. As the train stopped cheers were given for Mr. Blaine, which had the effect of bringing him to the car platform. He thanked the people for their demonstration, but declined to say anything further, as his trip was purely a private one, and he had no speech to make. He stepped down from the train and shook hands with about 200 persons, when the moving of the train compelled him to cease. From Richmond to Indianapolis the run was without incident worthy of note. The train was behind time and kept falling farther away from the schedule, so that it was nearly two hours late when Indianapolis was reached.

As it was understood that he would make no speech the crowd gathered to meet him here was comparatively limited in number. When the train rolled into the station the crowd surrounded Mr. Blaine's car and three cheers were given. Mr. Blaine responded by coming out on the rear platform. All he said was: "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you all here. I am on an entirely private journey, and I simply desire to express my thanks for the courtesy of this call." The crowd pressed up to shake hands with him, and he came down to meet them, but the pressure became too great, and he was obliged to retreat to the platform.

To an attempt to engage him in conversation on political matters he replied: "When I left New York I determined that under no circumstances would I discuss politics, and I shall make no deviation therefrom."

"Will you make a speech anywhere in your trip?"

"Not a speech."

When asked if he had read Sherman's Nashville speech he said: "Yes, but I have nothing to say about it."

He was reminded of the loyalty with which his Ohio friends had stood by him in the contest for the nomination in 1880 and 1884, and asked if he would desire their support again. At this Mr. Blaine said he remembered it with pleasure and was grateful for it, but as to the suggestions about the future he only smiled and shook his head. Otherwise his conversation was free and unrestrained. He said to one gentleman who said that the Indiana people were for him stronger than ever; that it was very kind, and he felt very grateful for such assurances of personal friendship. The train was in the station only about ten minutes and then pulled out with a rush for St. Louis.

The party consists of Mr. Blaine and daughter Hattie, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins and young son. Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr. accompanied the party only as far as Philadelphia.

It was learned that Mr. Blaine intended to go abroad in June and remain a year studying labor problems, social phases of life, and industrial matters. When he returns he will take the stump for the nominees of the Republican party.

In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—[Special.]—James G. Blaine and party arrived in this city late tonight. Several prominent gentlemen met the party at the station and acted as an escort to the Lindell Hotel, where a suite of parlors had been engaged. A committee of five directors of the Merchants' Exchange called on Mr. Blaine and invited him to make an address on 'Change tomorrow. He consented, but said he would not make a political speech, but would talk to the merchants and people. Mr. Blaine evaded political subjects, but talked cheerfully on all other topics. "I am going from here to Eureka Springs and Fort Gibson," said Mr. Blaine, "and will return in the course of two weeks by way of Omaha and Chicago." Tomorrow Mr. Blaine will be tendered a banquet at the St. Louis Club.

Disgusted with the Pressure.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Special.]—The *Sun* says:

James G. Blaine will come back in about three weeks from his Western trip by way of Chicago, and will sail for Europe in June. All the arrangements for the voyage have been perfected. Mr. Blaine will remain abroad for a year. He will be abroad when the next Republican National Convention is in session. Mr. Blaine's friends say that he is indifferent to a renomination, and has decided to go abroad for so long a time for the purpose of indicating this indifference to his party following. He is quoted as expressing himself literally disgusted with the constant pressure that is brought to bear on him to accept the position of an active candidate for the nomination. His friends say that he will neither seek nor avoid a nomination. He is to spend his time abroad in studying labor problems, social phases, and international problems. When he comes back he will take the stump for the nominees of his party.

A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW KILLED.

Marino Leyba Shot Through the Head in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 30.—Marino Leyba, a notorious outlaw and desperado and the leader of a gang who have terrorized Central New Mexico for six months, was killed while resisting arrest near Antelope Springs, seventy miles south of here. Joaquin Monterea and Carlos Jaconie arrived here today with the body. They were deputized by Sheriff Chavez of Santa Fé County to make the arrest and met Leyba on a mountain-trail while on the lookout for him. When ordered to surrender the outlaw drew a pistol and Monterea and Jaconie drew theirs. The three shots sounded like one. Monterea received a bullet through his hat, but Leyba fell dead at his feet shot through the head. Leyba led the gang that murdered Col. Charles Potter, a stepson of Gov. Van Zandt of Rhode Island, in the Doroles Mountains in 1883, and buried the body after taking several hundred dollars from it.

Starting a Co-operative Grocery Store.

A meeting of stockholders of the Chicago Industrial Coöperative Society was held last night at No. 709 West Twenty-first street. It is an enterprise started by members of Local Assembly No. 82, K. of L. The object is to establish a coöperative grocery and provision store at No. 537 Blue Island avenue. The capital stock is placed at $10,000, divided into 1,000 shares valued at $10 each, and no member to hold more than twenty shares. The society met its first obstacle in the existing statute governing stock companies under which the charter is granted. Conforming to the law, a member holding twenty shares would be entitled to a vote for each share, which they do not propose to do, but give every stockholder the right to one vote and no more. Something over $2,000 was paid in last night. Nine directors from different assemblies were elected to serve six, twelve, and eighteen months, three directors being elected semi-annually. Adrian Vanderpoel was elected Treasurer, and the store will be opened about April 1.

A United States Soldier Killed by Mexicans.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., March 30.—Corporal Boyer and another soldier were approached by four Mexicans on the Government reservation at Fort Ringgold the evening of the 26th. One Mexican opened fire, shooting Boyer just over the heart. He fired again to make sure of his man, but missed. The other soldier hastily retreated at the first shot. Three Mexicans were arrested last night on suspicion, and the surviving soldier declares himself able to identify the assassin.

Three Colored Children Burned.

BROOK HAVEN, Miss., March 30.—Betsy Cook, colored, living a few miles from this place, went to a field to work, leaving her three small children to take care of the house. On her return she found the house in ashes and her three children burned to death.

TWO HUNDRED MEN LOST.

The Sealing Steamer Eagle Reported to Have Disappeared.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 30.—[Special.]—It is reported here that the sealing steamer Eagle has been lost with all hands—200 men all told.

The Eagle is owned by Messrs. Bowring Brothers, and was commanded by Capt. Jackman, one of the most experienced and successful of sealing Captains sailing out of Newfoundland. There are also ugly rumors afloat as to the condition of the steamer's boilers when she sailed for the fisheries. It is said to be a well-known fact that her boilers were not safe and that she should never have been allowed to proceed to sea with such a freight of humanity.

The seal fisheries, so far as heard from, are no better than last year, when the catch was smaller than for many years past.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Arthur Terry of Aurora, Ill., Arrested in New Orleans for Poisoning His First Wife.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30.—[Special.]—This afternoon detectives arrested at the City Hotel Arthur Terry, a young man who is charged with murder. Terry arrived in this city about two weeks ago from Chicago with his bride, whom he had espoused but a short time previously. Several days ago Police Superintendent Lucien Adams received a telegram from the police authorities of Aurora, Ill., giving him a description of Terry and asking his arrest for uxorcide. The accused was remanded to the parish prison without the benefit of bail. The accusation brought against him is based upon the death of his first wife by poisoning. He says about a year ago during his absence from home his entire family was taken suddenly and seriously ill, his wife's symptoms being the most dangerous. It was evident that they had taken poison, and a very well known antidote was administered. At the end of five days his wife died. It was decided by the Coroner's jury that the poison had been contained in some canned meat of which the family had partaken. Subsequently Terry left Aurora for Chicago. Some time afterwards the story of his wife's death was revived, and these coming to some newspaper reporters furnished them with capital for sensational items. Terry consulted the District-Attorney and suggested that the body of his wife be exhumed. The State officer declined to do this, as he was satisfied that the poisoning was not caused through any fault or intention of Terry's, and then the matter dropped. Subsequently Terry married his present wife, and again the reports were circulated against him. He caused the body to be exhumed and the stomach analyzed, and, as he believed, with a result satisfactory to all. He then left for Chicago and came to New Orleans with his wife. He was about to travel further south when arrested. The arrest of Terry was telegraphed to Aurora, and this evening an answer was received to the effect that a requisition for his extradition would at once be applied for and an officer sent in haste with it to take charge of the accused.

VETERANS AND THEIR CHIEF.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild Received by Grand Army Men in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—[Special.]—Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Grand Commander G. A. R., was given the second of a series of three receptions in Indianapolis tonight. The last will be at Richmond tomorrow night. Gen. Fairchild and wife, escorted by a delegation of local G. A. R. members, arrived from Lafayette at noon today and spent the afternoon at the hotel, where he received a large number of callers. The public reception was held at Tomlinson Hall, and 4,000 veterans and friends gathered there to welcome him. Besides the local posts, who were out in force, there were representatives from a number of adjoining towns. The Rev. Ira G. Chase, the Department Commander, welcomed his superior officer, and Gen. Fairchild responded at length. In the course of his remarks he said he was in favor of a general service pension giving to every man who fought for his country and was now incapacitated for labor through disability growing out of his services in the army a stipend to keep him in comfort in his old age. There were addresses by Senator Harrison, Gen. Tom Bennett, and Comrade Baiseley of Seymour. A feature of the affair was the singing. The Mendelssohn Society sang the "Battle-Cry of Freedom" and "Marching Through Georgia," and the enthusiasm of the meeting was at the highest pitch.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-ROBBERY.

An Express Messenger Shot Near Utica, N. Y.—His Assailant Escapes.

UTICA, N. Y., March 30.—"Telegraph Hutt at Albany that I have been shot and robbed." These were the words uttered by Express Messenger Lake, running on a train on the West Shore Road which arrived at Utica at 11:16 o'clock tonight, when he was found lying in his car bleeding freely from a wound in his shoulder. While the train was making the run between Clarks Mills and this city, which only occupies seven minutes, a man boarded it between the baggage and express car, shot the messenger, and robbed his safe, but with what result could not be learned, as a stop of only three minutes was made here and all was confusion. When the train reached Frankfort, nine miles east of here, Lake was attended by a physician. The would-be robber escaped, but it is believed he secured no plunder.

The assailant entered the car and ordered the messenger to throw up his hands.

The latter did not at once comprehend him and the robber shot him. He then gagged and bound him and rifled the safe, but the amount secured is not yet known.

Confirmation at St. Andrew's.

Bishop Seymour of Springfield visited the Church of St. Andrew's last evening to give holy confirmation. A large congregation went to listen to the venerable prelate, whose fame as a preacher is widespread. His sermon last evening was on "Apostolic Confirmation." The Rev. Thomas E. Green, the priest of St. Andrew's, intoned the office of evensong, a vested choir of fifty men and boys singing the responses. The class presented numbered fifty, of whom nearly all were adults, about half being men. Bishop McLaren confirmed a class of sixteen just before leaving for the Bermudas. St. Andrew's Church has grown so rapidly during the last year as to rank as one of the largest parishes of the city. During that time nearly 100 have been confirmed and 200 added from other parishes, making a membership of nearly 500.

North-Pole Hunting Not a Success.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 30.—[Special.]—Alex. MacArthur, who left here about a month ago to find the North Pole, has returned. The news of the movements of the Eskimos whom he expected to meet was discouraging. They will not be on Hudson Bay till the fall, and, as the only other route was that which Col. Gilder found impracticable, he decided to abandon the trip for the present. He says he will make another attempt next fall. Col. Gilder, the other Arctic explorer, is still here.

Jesse James' Sister in Jail.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—[Special.]—Some time ago Mrs. Annie Finley, who claims to be a sister of Frank and Jesse James, reached this city and obtained lodgings with Mrs. Rose Lee. Yesterday Mrs. Finley became angry at Mrs. Lee for some cause, and proceeded to take revenge. She built a fire in the stove and kept it up until the stove was red hot. Mrs. Finley then grasped Mrs. Lee, and was in the act of laying her on the stove to roast her when a servant entered. Mrs. Finley is now in prison, where she attracts much attention.

The Murdered Girl Identified.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—Superintendent Harrison of the Newark City Home visited Rahway today. It is said he identified the body of the murdered girl as that of Mary Malbery, a former inmate of the institution. She was born in Newark and was brought up by her grandmother. She was incorrigible, and was sent to the home. At one time she went by the name of Kennedy. While here she kept company with a man named Byrne.

PLUNGED DOWN A SHAFT.

SUICIDE OF THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, A MISSOURI STATESMAN.

The Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Leaves an Extraordinary Letter Explaining the Cause of His Action—He Was Fearful of Becoming Demented, and if He Killed Himself Hoped His Friends Would Find in His Communication the Statement of What Impelled Him to the Deed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—[Special.]—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds, Missouri's most prominent statesman, committed suicide a few minutes after 2 o'clock this afternoon by plunging headforemost from the third floor of the custom-house through the freight-elevator shaft to the basement, a distance of eighty feet. The body was dismembered and disfigured in a horrible manner and was identified only by the clothing. The shaft was besmeared with blood from a point a few feet below the third floor. The body encountered several projections, and striking the elevator deluged the car and its contents in a ghastly manner. Gov. Reynolds was attending a session of the United States Court, and was transacting some business in the clerk's office but a moment before the terrible dive was taken. The shaft is directly opposit the Marshal's office, and a painter who was at work in the corridor saw Gov. Reynolds saunter carelessly out of the Marshal's office across the hall towards the shaft. He opened the small gate that incloses the opening, and then, deliberately taking off his coat, hat, and overshoes, cast himself down. It was at first thought that his death was due to an accident, but a remarkable letter was found, bloody and torn, in one of the unfortunate man's pockets, and the missive, which was opened by the police, outlined the causes which culminated in the tragedy. On the envelope was the inscription, "Memorandum to be opened immediately after my death, but not before. My last thought will be for the welfare and happiness of my beloved and devoted wife. Thos. C. Reynolds." Subjoined is the letter:

March 28, 1887.—Two years ago, trusting to my immunity from fever in a long sojourn at Vera Cruz, I exposed myself to night air for about a week in the Bay of Panama and at Aspinwall, and got the Panama malaria into my system. I thought it eradicated by change of climate and skilful medical treatment, but this winter it showed itself again. Outwardly seeming to be in almost robust health, I was troubled with the malarious symptoms, which, however, Dr. Jaminet was skillfully treating. About ten days ago, however, he discovered that I had latent gout in my spine. During all this illness my mind had remained clear and strong, although I was naturally fretful over business annoyances and disappointments; my affairs being in order, and my estate of about $25,000 productive and unimpaired. But within the last few days a great change has come over me. Troubled by insomnia and frequent nervousness, I suffer from persistent melancholy. My mind has begun to wander. I have hallucinations and even visions when I am wide awake of materialized spirits of deceased relatives and friends urging me by signs to join them in their world. Life has become a burden to me. I combat the feeling by resolves to live for the sake of my dear, devoted wife, and then again fear that, becoming a physical or even mental wreck, I will become a burden to her, with her fragile constitution and my limited estate and loss of income in such an event. Twice before in my life, many years ago, I had under similar circumstances attacks of what I afterward recognized as transitory or partial dementia. They were kept concealed by those around me, now all dead, and passed off without evil results. Of late, especially within the last two days, I have feared a similar attack, but much more violent. I am now still in sound mind, and I write down this statement so that should I do anything rash my friends may feel assured that it was in some such temporary disorder of my mind. In that event I commend myself to the mercy of God and the charitable judgment of men, solicit for my excellent and devoted wife the sympathy of my friends, and especially ask that my body be disposed of as directed in my will. THOS. C. REYNOLDS.

The letter was written in ink and in a strong hand, and the signature was bold and free.

[Thomas C. Reynolds was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11, 1821, studied at the University of Virginia, and completed his education in Germany. He graduated in law at Heidelberg, and pursued a literary course at the University of Paris. He returned to Virginia in 1848, and was Secretary of the United States Legation to Spain from 1846 to 1850. He went to St. Louis the same year, and in 1857 was United States District Attorney, and in 1860 was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He joined Maximilian's disastrous Mexican expedition and was very intimate with the Emperor. He returned to Missouri in 1868, and served two terms in the Legislature. He was President of the South American Commission appointed a few years ago to visit South American countries in the interest of United States commerce. When the present Administration came in he was an applicant for the Mexican mission and spent the winter of 1885-'86 in Washington. In 1854 Gov. Reynolds fought a duel with the late B. Gratz Brown. The trouble between the two men grew out of politics. Reynolds was a National Democrat and Brown a Benton Democrat. Out of the warm political discussion, in which both men participated prominently, there sprung a feud which culminated in the duel. It was fought on the east side of the river, opposit Carondelet, Mo. Both men fired when the word was given and the bullet from Reynolds' revolver struck Gov. Brown in the left kee. Reynolds was unhurt, but Brown never recovered from the lameness consequent to the wound. Reynolds was a dead shot, and, it was said, did not aim to kill Brown, but to maim him, which he did. Gov. Reynolds was married twice. His first wife was burned to death several years ago in a fire caused by the explosion of a lamp in a building in St. Louis. He was married to his second wife about three years ago.]

SUING FOR MONEY DUE HIM.

A Negro Saloonkeeper Asks for Money from a Dead Man's Estate.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 30.—[Special.]—Among the cases just filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court is that of Lexius Henson, a negro, vs. the administrator of the estate of the late John Davidson. Henson is a saloonkeeper, and is quite wealthy. The bill alleges that the late John Davidson is indebted to him in the sum of $5,143.68, as follows: The use of a private furnished room for ten years, from 1876 to 1886, $2,000; supplies sent to his house for five years, $2,000; services rendered while traveling during the months of July, August, and September as valet, $10 a day, $920; liquors, etc., $223.68; total, $5,143.68.

Although Mr. Davidson was worth over $800,000, he would never sign his name to a paper. Nor would he ever make bills, even when traveling. He would never register at a hotel, and if required to do so would register under an assumed name. He often loaned Henson money, telling him whenever in need to call on him (Mr. Davidson) and he should get the amount needed, and promised him that he should never fail in business. During Davidson's Northern trips Henson would always accompany him. Henson recently erected a handsome building in Broad street, being assisted by Mr. Davidson in so doing. Instead of paying regular bills for articles purchased from Henson's restaurant and bar, Davidson would often walk in and hand Henson a $50 or $100 bill for the payment of the things purchased, without asking questions as to the amount owed.

Henson says that he never kept any regular account of things purchased, and even though he gets the amount sued for he will fall considerably short of what is due him.

Killed and Injured by an Explosion.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 30.—[Special.]—At 8 o'clock this morning an explosion of gas in the Clark vein of the Vonstorch mine of the Delaware & Hudson Company in this city killed Thomas Lewis, aged 26, and Edward Owens, aged 30, and injured Lewis James, Llewelyn Jones, Daniel Lewis, Andrew Davitt, Edward Cusick, Michael McGuire, John Jones, Patrick Mearin, John Phillips, William Littlejohn, and James Morgan. Daniel Lewis was the fire boss.

Charged with Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30.—On the affidavit of R. L. Austin, the cashier of the Independence National Bank, a warrant was today issued for the arrest of J. Edgar Holl, charging him with having forged the names of various persons to notes and drafts to the extent of over $17,000. The bank officials say they will lose nothing.

COLUMBIA'S JEWELS.

Great Sacrifice of the Priceless Pictures That Once Adorned the Theatre.

"H'm!" Col. Elison cleared his throat, wiped his glasses with his blue silk handkerchief, placed the same glasses on his nose, and shot a glance of inquiry at the Neapolitan flower-girl. Everybody—at least everybody who has visited the Columbia Theatre—knows the Neapolitan flower-girl. She hung in a nine-inch gilt frame in the east art-room and was reputed to have cost $1,000. She was painted by Augusto Wolf of Venice.

Col. Elison turned a reproving glance on the assembly, and in tones of mingled sorrow and reproach asked:

"Am I not going to get a single bid? What! Who says $500? What are you thinking of, ladies and gentlemen? Who says $400—$300—$200—$100? Who says anything."

Nobody spoke. If the auctioneer had been asking for a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor the assemblage could not have been more silent. The Neapolitan flower-girl was passed.

There were plenty of buyers there—it was at the sale of the Columbia Theatre pictures in Stevens' art gallery yesterday—but they had no use for Neapolitan flower-girls.

"Sunset in Holland," by Schelhuis, a Munich artist, was put up. This little picture was probably the best-known of those in the Columbia galleries. It cost $650 originally. The bidding was spirited, and the picture was finally knocked down to young Mr. Hutchinson for $400.

It must be very deteriorating to pictures to be used for awhile as a sideshow in a theatre. None of the pictures sold yesterday brought anything near the original price except the "Sunset" referred to. Most of them sold for 20 to 25 per cent of the price Mr. Hill said he paid for them—and yet the same Mr. Hill, speaking of the sale last night, said that 60 per cent of the gross cost was realized. But perhaps Col. Elison was mistaken. "The Three Fates," Col. Elison said, cost $2,250; it was knocked down to E. A. Leicht at $500. "Apollo and the Nine Muses"—one of the biggest pictures in the lot—went at $550—about $50 a Muse and $100 for Apollo.

Nearly all of the pictures offered for sale were sold before the sale finished. The twenty sold realized about $10,000. Even the Neapolitan flower-girl was eventually disposed of. The only buyer from outside the city was George Fry of New York. The following were the purchasers:

George Fry, New York—"Engagement near St. Cloud, 1870," by J. A. Walker, $425; "Perfuming after the Bath," by Benjamin Constant, $525; "In the Boudoir," by A. Piot, $625; "The Sultan's Favorit," by Benjamin Constant, $1,275; "Dressing the Bride," by Hector Leroux, $425; "The Honeymoon" and "Grandfather's Birthday," by E. Toudoze, $700 each; "At the Bal Masque," by George Clairin, $1,000.

D. W. Mills—"A Sudden Storm," by A. Schenck, $975.

C. W. Fullerton—"Virgin Carrying Water," by Leroux, $170; "Star of the Ballet," by Leon Comerre, $400; "Neapolitan Flower-Girl," by Augusto Wolf, $150.

C. N. Fay—"Hollyhocks," by John R. Key, $75.

E. R. Butler—"Spring," by Leon Herbo, $235; "Star of the Night," by Leon Comerre, $330.

C. L. Hutchinson—"Sunset in Holland," by E. Schelhuis, $400.

W. J. Wilson—"Moonlight on the Lake," by Zuener, $140.

John R. Key—"The Golden Gate," by John R. Key, $295.

E. A. Leicht—"The Three Fates," by Wolf, $500.

W. A. Goodman—"Ahoy!" by C. P. Grayson, $700.

J. S. Conant—"Apollo and the Muses," by Wolf, $550.

M. G. Crosby—"The Sacred Fires Extinguished," by Leroux, $200.

The sale will be continued this afternoon.

MISS AGNES HERNDON POISONED.

An Admirer Attempts to Take Her Life—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Special.]—An attempt was made tonight, it is said, to poison Miss Agnes Herndon, the actress, playing at Union Square Theatre. A basket of fruit was sent here by "An Admirer." She partook of a banana and was soon afterward prostrated with violent pains. A powerful emetic was given and she recovered. At the conclusion of the performance Miss Herndon was driven to her hotel and a physician summoned. Mr. Jessel said he believed that the would-be poisoner was a crank who had followed Miss Herndon from Cincinnati. She has received a number of letters from him in which he declared that he had become infatuated with her and that life without her was a blank. Portions of two bananas containing a thick white powder under the peel have been preserved for analysis. The attending physician is of the opinion that the poison used was strychnine.

ONE OF THE CROCKERS TO BE MARRIED.

The Crocker and the Alexander families left this city at 9:15 o'clock tonight in the private car of Charles Crocker, bound for San Francisco, to attend the wedding of Miss Harriet V. Crocker and Charles B. Alexander. The occupants of the car were Mr. and Mrs. C. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Miss Crocker, Charles B. Alexander, Miss Grace Green, and Henry A. Alexander, the best man, to whom Miss Green is engaged. The marriage will take place in San Francisco at noon of April 26. There will be no bridemaids, but eight ushers, all of San Francisco. The bride's trousseau is from Worth and was brought to this city by Mrs. White. On their return to this city Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will live at No. 4 West Fifty-eighth street. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Charles F. Crocker of San Francisco no invitations will be issued. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will go to Europe.

THE HORN SILVER COMPANY'S FUNDS.

Financial circles are exercised over the report that $650,000 of the funds of the Horn Silver Mining Company, in which A. R. Culver and Allen C. Washington are interested, have disappeared. The story runs that Culver and Washington are now trying to find where the money has gone. They are hunting up the stockholders, and at a meeting in October will ask an explanation of the missing cash. Charles G. Francklyn, the President of the company, who, it is claimed, can explain the matter, has not yet returned from Europe. Mr. Culver said that the mine, which is in Southern Utah, has declared dividends of some $2,000 or more. About two years ago it ceased paying dividends. The reports from the company were unsatisfactory, and some of the principal stockholders want some light let in on the management of the mine.

MINOR MATTERS.

The will of Eliza Weathersby Goodwin, the wife of N. C. Goodwin Jr., was offered here for probate today. It is dated June 8, 1880. She bequeaths to Mrs. Eliza Smith of London, England, her mother, $8,000, and the rest of her estate to her husband.

John R. McLean of Cincinnati paid the highest price for a table service at the sale of the Stewart collection of curios this afternoon that was paid during the sale. It was a rich cut-glass table service by Baccarat of Paris of a boldly-cut diamond pattern, mounted in ormolu, and specially designed for Mrs. Stewart. It embraces an elaborate centrepiece, four large fruit-stands, four low compotes, and two flower and confection stands combined. The price paid was $1,330. The day's sale aggregated about $10,000.

Gerald Maxwell Again Insane.

CINCINNATI, O., March 30.—[Special.]—Word has been received here that Gerald Maxwell, the young English actor who was confined in the Sanitarium here, has again become a maniac. Maxwell left for Europe the early part of this month, accompanied by his brother Robert. The young man, who was supposed to be entirely cured, developed violent madness on shipboard. On his arrival in England he was placed in an asylum, where he is being looked after by his mother, Miss M. E. Braddon, the novelist.

A Railroad Wreck in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 30.—Meager details reached here of a wreck on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 300 miles west of here. At Dryden, a station in the second division, a west-bound engine and caboose smashed full tilt into a freight-train coming east. The train men had no time to jump, and the breakage is very severe. Engineer McCamless was crushed and scalded to death.

Shot a Man Who Accosted Him.

TOLEDO, O., March 30.—[Special.]—Albert Gyde, who is a wealthy fur-buyer, was returning to his home in Locust Point, near here, last night with considerable money on his person. He was accosted by two men. Mr. Gyde shot one of the men, who proved to be C. Davenport. Gyde then drove home. The matter will be taken up by the courts.

Killed by a Legislator.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 30.—Yesterday near Beulaha, Miss., W. L. Lane, a member of the Legislature from Bolivir County, shot Charles Yamans several times. Yamans died three hours later. The shooting was the result of domestic troubles.

WORKINGMEN FOR ROCHE.

THE LEGITIMATE LABORERS ARE FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

A Rousing Meeting in the Tenth Ward—Mr. Roche Exposes a Campaign Falsehood in Reference to His Business—No Man Whose Interests Are at Stake Can Afford to Vote for Anything but the Republican Ticket—The Aldermanic Situation.

About 250 voters of the Tenth Ward met in Peterson's Hall, No. 45 West Indiana street, last night, to listen to Republican speakers. The great majority of the crowd were workingmen, and many of them were Democrats. S. C. Gunderson presided. John A. Roche was introduced and received with three cheers. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this hearty reception. I should judge from the appearance of the gathering that there are some workingmen here. That there will be considerable enthusiasm in this campaign among the workingmen we have no doubt. As you seem to be workingmen I want to put in my claim for your votes [Applause, and cries of "You will get them"], not so much because I have toiled with my hands as for the reason that we believe the interests of the workingmen are with the Republican party. [Applause.] If we are to expect good things in the future from any political party that are for the benefit of the laborers we must get them from the Republican party. [Applause.] Many of you no doubt work ten hours a day and read the newspapers and are influenced more or less by what they say. But you know yourselves whether you are in earnest about procuring a home. If you have purchased a lot to build a house and desire to improve your property do you want to be protected in your rights as citizens? Or do you wish to have the local government go into the hands of parties who will not protect your rights? I think that if you elect the Republican ticket you can feel assured that the City of Chicago will be in safe hands; that the Police and Fire Departments will look to your interests; that the time will come when we shall have clean streets, pure water, and the workingmen will certainly have all the advantages that can come from a good City Government. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, it was only a short distance from here in 1871, in this ward, that I hired a shed. It was after the big fire. I rented a shed because I didn't have any other place to go to. There were no other buildings to be had, and I had no money to pay for one if it could have been procured. I started a little business on Fulton street, and, from that time to the present, have been associated with workingmen, and felt that my interests were bound up with them. And I have been associated with business-men. If I understand the true feelings of the business-men of Chicago they are in full sympathy with the workingmen. It is for you to determine whether you will do your duty as citizens and sustain the law-abiding people of this city—endeavor to have good government—or whether you will support the party which sets itself up as the friend of the workingman, but which really is not his friend. [Applause.] Now I do not wish to censure the organization called the "Labor" party because certain men are connected with it as leaders. There are thousands of upright, honest workingmen in this city who know what is right and true, who love the American flag and American institutions, and want to stand by everything that pertains to good government. I know this personally, and do not have to ask my neighbor. It has been stated in some of the papers that I have a boiler-shop on this side of the river; and that I have men in my employ who are not union men. The truth is I have no shop in Chicago and haven't had since 1873; consequently the statement about my employing non-union men is false. I had a shop on Canal street in 1873, but since then I have been a merchant strictly, and am today, selling goods manufactured by other parties, and having no interest in any shop. Parties are circulating that story to deceive workingmen and lead them to believe that I have no true sympathy for them; but if there is any set of men for whom I have sympathy it is those with whom I have toiled—the men who work day by day and earn their bread in the sweat of their brow. [Applause.]

We have several meetings to attend this evening. We have with us our nominee for City Clerk, Mr. Nickerson, who, if elected, will serve you as faithfully as his predecessor. Mr. Plautz, the nominee for Treasurer, is also here. [Applause.] He has been a good and efficient officer, and, if elected, will discharge the duties of Treasurer to the entire satisfaction of the people. I regret exceedingly that Mr. Washburne was unable to come, but I think you will have an opportunity to see him. He has done good work, and I hope you will help to reëlect him. I notice that the candidates for the town offices are also here. Mr. Williams lives in the Twelfth Ward, and I have seen considerable of him. He is a reputable citizen, engaged in the lumber trade, and as he is well recommended as a thorough business-man he ought to make an efficient Assessor. The other candidates on the town ticket are also good men. I trust that when you go to the polls you will vote the entire Republican ticket and give us a majority in the Tenth Ward of which we will be proud. [Applause.] I thank you for your attention, and hope I may see you again. [Cheers.]

Speeches were also made by George H. Williams, Lauritz Thoen, Capt. L. P. Berry, Ald. Revere, Daniel Munn, Gen. Mann, and others.

IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

There was a full muster of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club last evening at Sedgwick and Sigel streets, Ald. Severin presiding. Stirring addresses were delivered by Justice H. E. Hamburger and ex-Judge Page. John A. Roche, Herman Plautz, and D. W. Nickerson came in about half-past 9, and were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. John A. Roche was called upon to address the meeting. He said he had not expected to be called upon and had but little time to stay. "The work this club and like organizations are performing," he said, "is more important than any oratorical efforts. This preliminary work must be followed by earnest effort at the polls, and success is inevitable. I need hardly enlarge on the issues of the struggle. They are in a nutshell. The contest has resolved itself into a question of good government rather than a question of party. If you value your little home, your household gods, and your right to labor for yourself and those dependent upon you, think earnestly and labor earnestly for the ascendency of a right and just administration. We are your candidates for this, and this alone, and after the election we will be your servants and the servants of the whole community. We are not the slaves and bondsmen of a fanatic and harebrained theory; we, your candidates, are the representatives of a true and tried political system, and as such we can ask with confidence for your suffrages. Gentlemen, I thank you." Mr. Roche was interrupted several times by resounding bursts of approbation. D. W. Nickerson and Herman Plautz then responded to loud calls, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BUSINESS-MEN KNOW ROCHE.

They Believe He Would Make a First-Class Mayor.

Here are a few more business-men who from long acquaintance with John A. Roche think he is just the man for Mayor of Chicago:

Morton B. Hull, lumber—I have known Mr. Roche six or seven years and can't say anything but good of him. I have been associated with him several times in movements of a semi-public character. Roche had something to say each time, said it well, and impressed me considerably. He has good executive ability, is firm and clear-headed, and will make a good Mayor. I don't see how anybody could ask for a better man for the place.

William D. Gibson of Gibson, Parish & Co.—Roche is a tip-top, A No. 1 man. I've known him for fifteen years or more, and he's all right every way. Nobody, whether Republican or Democrat, ought to ask for a better man for Mayor. He's honest and clean, and, what's more, he's John A. Roche's man and nobody else's man. No gang will run him, and he'll make a first-class people's Mayor. He is well fitted for the office, and ought to get the support and the vote of every business-man and citizen who wants good rule in Chicago. They say, or rather did say once, that he is not known. That means that he isn't a professional politician and hasn't lived on the public. I say he is known both widely and favorably among the business community, and that he's as good a man for the place as any man can find in this city.

Jesse Spalding—I don't know Roche very well personally, but his reputation is very good. So far as I know and so far as I can learn, he is a good man in every way for the place.

A. J. Kirkwood of A. J. Kirkwood & Co., machinery—Know John A. Roche! I should think I did! I've known him for twenty years, and we were associated in business for four years. I know him clear through and he is a nice, honest, and thoroughly good and straightforward fellow. He's a good business-man beyond question and he's energetic, prompt, and full of "go." Of course he's a good man for Mayor; nobody ought to ask for a better. What better does the community want than a man of established reputation for honesty, ability, and common sense? He'll be a good people's Mayor.

Ambrose Plamondon, President of the Plamondon Manufacturing Company—I have known John A. Roche for twenty-five years. Say what you like in his favor, so it is within reason, and I will swear to it. I mean by that that he is a thoroughly competent man in every respect, and also a thoroughly good and reliable man. He will make as good a Mayor as anybody wants or needs. I know him thoroughly and that is why I say so.

Bouton Foundry Company, of which both N. S. Bouton, ex-Superintendent of Public Works, and C. B. Bouton are members—Our personal acquaintance with Mr. Roche is not close; but we have done more or less business with him for a number of years and know him well enough to say that his machinery is excellent, his business methods beyond reproach, and his honesty and ability unquestioned. He is a very good representative of the business-man of Chicago and so far as our experience goes is well fitted for the position of Mayor. It is no discredit, even if true, that he is not generally known to all classes, for the reason that this is a big city, and the man who attends closely to his own business is not, with very few exceptions, a public character.

Joseph Shippen, attorney-at-law—I have known Mr. Roche for some five years, both socially and in the course of business. I have a high opinion of his ability and integrity, and believe that his most earnest and conscientious aim would be to administer public affairs for the public good in a straightforward, honorable manner. He is a first rate business-man, and there is absolutely nothing to be said against either his character or his record.

Henry C. Johnson, manager of the Chicago branch of Henry R. Worthington, machinery—I know Mr. Roche both personally and through business. He suits me well enough, and will undoubtedly make a good Mayor. He is a good business-man. He doesn't need any indorsement in that respect; the fact that he has built up and maintained the business that he has speaks for itself.

Good Advice from the East.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Special.]—The *Times*, referring to the municipal situation in Chicago, says:

So far as we can learn the Republican candidate for Mayor, Mr. Roche, is an honest and capable man. There is no reason why these disgusted Democrats should not help to elect him, especially as the labor party, so-called, largely controlled by Socialist agitators, has a ticket in the field with possibilities that are worse even than Harrison. It is well for them to learn that party politics has no proper place in the administration of municipal affairs. It was adhesion to party that made Harrison and his record possible, and it is adhesion to party that encourages rings and plunderers in every large city. Sober and honest citizens can always choose municipal officers if they will only unite for the purpose. If in the present exigency Democrats and Republicans alike in Chicago will vote for the one good candidate already in the field it may prove a useful and encouraging precedent and lead the way to the nomination of candidates hereafter to be supported by good citizens of both parties. Such candidates never turn out to be Carter Harrisons.

THE ALDERMANIC SITUATION.

Some Good Men Who Ought to Be Elected; Some Bad Ones Who Should Not.

Not secondary in importance to the election of a first-class man like Mr. Roche for Mayor of this city is the selection of capable and honest men for Aldermen. The Council is the legislative department of the city and wields an immense power. It makes the annual appropriation, practically regulates the number of employés, and controls the city franchises. All have seen how the present Council has used that power during the last year in the interest of corporate monopolies and boodle schemes, and yet the present Council is an improvement on previous ones.

As to the general result, and taking the wards in their order, Ald. Dixon, an excellent man, one of the most vigorous, active, and successful members of the Council, will be elected from the First Ward, no matter what saloonist the Democrats name to oppose him. In the Second Ward, too, there is a hopeful prospect that Mr. Willets, a first-rate business-man, of the best reputation for ability and integrity, will defeat Jim Appleton, saloonist, who is seeking reëlection. Mr. Willets is the nominee of the good citizens of the ward irrespective of party. There will be little doubt of his election if there is a full vote of such citizens election-day. In the Third Ward John H. Hamline, a young lawyer of good presence and high character, will probably be the Republican nominee before election-day, as Mr. Athy, who was nominated some time ago, is said to be desirous of retiring in his favor. Mr. Hamline would be a great acquisition to the debating power of the Council. The Democrats have no regular nominee in the ward and probably will have none. A couple of bushwhackers of no particular strength are running.

There is a spirited contest among the Republicans of the Fourth Ward as to whether Ald. Wetherell will be his own successor or shall be replaced by Mr. T. W. Saunders. Mr. Wetherell is a man of tried capacity and integrity. His record has been right on almost every question since he entered the Council. There is no more useful man in the Council. He has served most acceptably as Chairman of the Finance Committee, voting always in favor of economy and the proper application of the people's taxes. Mr. Saunders, who is opposing Mr. Wetherell, is a bright, popular young man. He is the nominee of the primaries, but Mr. Wetherell is a good Republican also and has been indorsed by a great Republican ward mass-meeting. There is no chance for a Democrat or a Socialist in this ward, even if two Republicans were in the field; and so the contest will serve to bring out the full Republican vote without endangering Republican success.

In the Fifth Ward there is a chance of improving the representation. The regular Democratic nominee, a ward striker rejoicing in the name of "Spot" Cunningham, is being opposed by a couple of other Democrats not much better—perhaps not as good. Mr. Oehmen, an insurance agent, an independent candidate having Republican support, has a fair chance to be elected. At least the contest will probably lie between Connor, the Socialist candidate, and him. He was first brought out by the Germans in protest against the candidacy of such men as "Spot" Cunningham.

In the Sixth Ward the contest will lie between the Republican candidate, Charles Monear, a French-Canadian in the contracting business, and Dvorak, the Socialist nominee. Doerner, the Democratic candidate, who is now in the Council, never voted right during the four years of his two terms. He has been a sort of echo of his abler colleague, Cullerton. Doerner was really beaten by Monear two years ago, but the latter was "counted out," with other Republican candidates, that year. He deserves vindication at the hands of an improved constituency this year. Ald. Weber, who is the Republican candidate in the Seventh Ward, has not made a very good record in the Council, but he is, perhaps, preferable to either of the Democratic candidates—John Riordan, an ex-Alderman who was a worthy associate of Hildreth, and George P. Bunker, who is comparatively unknown. The notorious George Schilling, who boasted of August Spies as his pupil, is the Socialist nominee. The fight, it is said, will be between Schilling and Weber, and the latter ought to be elected beyond a doubt.

A. J. Miksch, the Republican candidate in the Eighth Ward, is an exceptionally good selection and deserves to be elected, as he probably will be, the Democrats having two candidates—a saloonkeeper and the present Alderman, R. F. Sheridan, a distillery employé. Mr. Miksch is an old resident of the ward and an extensive business-man. He is an old Union soldier, having served in an Ohio regiment from the opening to the close of the War, rising from the ranks to the command of his company. He will be strongly supported by the old residents of the ward, especially the Bohemians and Germans. The Socialist candidate, a young Irishman named Ling, will share the Irish Democratic vote of the ward with the two Democrats, McCarthy and Sheridan. Mr. Miksch ought to be elected.

In the Ninth ex-Ald. Gaynor, saloonist, who has the support of the Harrisonian police of the ward and who made a very poor record in the Council before, seeks to get back. He ought to be defeated and probably will be. His Republican opponent, Madison R. Harris, is a young lawyer of good ability, who served very acceptably in the Legislature a couple of years ago. Pattison, the Socialist candidate, will cut into the Democratic vote in this ward and Mr. Harris will probably, as he should be, elected.

The Aldermanic situation in the remaining nine wards will be printed tomorrow.

HUNTING FOR CANDIDATES

THE DEMOCRATS STILL WITHOUT STANDARD-BEARERS.

John H. McAvoy Nominated by the Committee of Fifty and Declines—Kern Charges that Harrison Scared Him Off—The Matter Left to a Committee of Five, Which Will Report Today—The Socialists Do Not Care for the Flag and the Constitution.

The Committee of Fifty to select a Democratic ticket to be voted for next Tuesday chose for Mayor John H. McAvoy, who finally refused to accept, and then intrusted to a committee of five the choice of nominees. This committee will carefully look over the situation today, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon will be prepared to submit a report.

The following committeemen were present at the meeting:

B. Lowenthal, Henry E. Hamilton, William M. Devine, Allen G. Fowler, John A. King, William Scarry, Henry Abrahams, Conrad L. Niehoff, Harry Rubens, Jonathan B. Taylor, John F. O'Malley, C. D. Wells, Daniel Corkery, Frank Upman, Moses J. Wentworth, Patrick Hamill, Thomas Courtney, De Witt C. Cregier, E. F. Cullerton, William Mahoney, Frank Lawler, E. F. Kelly, Charles E. Felton, H. T. Murray, William C. Seipp, Frank Wenter, John O'Callahan, Paul O. Stensland, John H. McAvoy, E. S. Dreyer, Potter Palmer, B. Schonemann, J. H. Ernst, John E. Dalton, J. J. Higgins, Charles Kern, Thomas M. Hoyne.

John A. King was selected as Chairman and said he hoped only the best men would be selected to fill the vacancies on the ticket. Allen G. Fowler immediately suggested Mr. King for Mayor, when that gentleman said, "I cannot accept, and will not." Frank Lawler rose, and after surveying every one in the room picked out John H. McAvoy and placed him in nomination. Mr. McAvoy was given no opportunity to decline, for he was chosen by acclamation. Mr. McAvoy was apparently surprised. He said he was willing to do all he could to help the party, but could not accept the nomination. His acceptance was out of the question on account of his business. He then suggested R. J. Smith of the Traders' Insurance Company, who, he thought, was one of the strongest men in the city. Before taking his seat he put the committee in good humor by remarking that he was not a clean man himself, as he had been in the Council.

John F. O'Malley suggested Charles D. Wells, a member of the Board of Trade, and Frank Upman suggested De Witt C. Cregier. Both declined, Mr. Cregier saying he was present in response to a notice and in behalf of what he esteemed to be the interests of the city. He was obliged for the honorable mention of his name, thanked the gentlemen for it, but "under the peculiar circumstances, which it was unnecessary to mention," felt that he ought to decline, and he thereupon with many thanks did so. Lawler thought the papers had crucified the Mayor without cause, and he knew their course had made him thousands of friends. As he knew of no one who could be called upon to sacrifice himself, he thought Harrison should be chosen for the slaughter, and he thereupon named him for the nomination. This was received with all the outward and visible signs of approval from all the committeemen save Cregier. Allen G. Fowler said something definit should be known as to whether Harrison would accept, saying it would not do for the committee to make another mistake, and that unless the committee succeeded in presenting a man the party would be divided and disorganized.

J. J. Higgins here moved McAvoy's nomination by acclamation, and it was carried at once, amid considerable applause. A number of those present crowded around Mr. McAvoy and shook hands with him. Mr. McAvoy said he would like to be the Moses in the case, but he was afraid he could not, and said he knew some one else could be found. "Why, if I were elected the boys would want the saloons kept open all night, and I would have to be clever with them. My wife said to me before I left home: 'John, don't take any nomination,' and the women are generally right. This is a tight place. I want to help the party, but I don't want the Mayoralty. Mr. Seipp, what would you do?" (calling across the room to that person). Mr. Seipp said, "Accept." Mr. McAvoy, continuing, said: "Harrison got mixed up in this thing and made Cregier sour [laughter], and I don't know what to do. Let me think it over tonight."

At the evening session the following letter was read:

I have upon due consideration decided that I cannot at this time, in justice to myself and my business interest, accept your nomination for the office of Mayor. Hoping you will be able to find a man who will more suitably represent the party than I possibly can, I am, very respectfully, JOHN H. MCAVOY.

The announcement was received with astonishment. Charley Kern favored adjournment without naming any one at all, so that every one could vote for whomsoever he pleased. They could take their choice between the tickets left in the field. There were cries of "No, no." Frank Lawler said the head of the Socialist ticket was an avowed Socialist, and there were few workingmen in the city who knew anything about him or his fellow-candidates. There were elements which he knew of which would go solid for Harrison, and he was in favor of nominating Harrison to head the ticket.

Charley Kern said he wanted to explain the reason for his remarks about adjourning without naming any one to fill the vacant places on the ticket. He had been informed that after Mr. McAvoy's nomination that person, in company with Harry Rubens and William M. Devine, had gone to consult with the Mayor about the advisability of accepting the nomination, but was disposed to do so if he received any encouragement.

Messrs. Rubens and Devine became very much interested at this point, and both of them yelled at Kern to shut up, as his information was hearsay at the best.

Mr. Kern concluded: "I have been led to believe that this man (Harrison) is responsible for the predicament we are in, and I believe he has discouraged this friend of ours to such an extent that he has decided to refuse the nomination."

Harry Rubens replied: "I am in a position to know that Harrison pledged his hearty support to Mr. McAvoy, and I defy any man to say Harrison will not support any man nominated by this committee. Mr. Harrison distinguishes himself from those Democrats who have brought disgrace upon the party—Democrats who are envious of his popularity and his high honor as our trusted leader."

A motion was carried that a committee of five be appointed to select a full ticket and report back to the Committee of Fifty at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The committee selected is as follows: B. Lowenthal, Moses J. Wentworth, John E. Dalton, Charles D. Wells, and Frank Upman.

THEY SNEER AT THE FLAG.

The Socialists Say They Do Not Care for It nor for the Constitution.

"What does a man living in a $9 home care about the Star-Spangled Flag and the American Constitution?" fiercely demanded a wiry little man named Randall—Dr. Randall—at the Socialist mass-meeting at No. 989 West Polk street last night. "Nothing—not a darn thing!" replied the mass-meeting. There were sixty-seven people there in a hall that would hold 300, and the sixty-seven spoke and applauded as one man. Robert Nelson, the candidate for Mayor, sat on a window-ledge and feebly patted his hands in token of concurrence in the general sentiment. "Certainly not," said Dr. Randall; "how can you expect 'em to?" The mass-meeting evidently didn't expect 'em to. "We freed 4,000,000 black slaves twenty-five years ago," he continued; "when are our 10,000,000 white slaves to be set free?" This was a poser for the mass-meeting. It gave it up. One man, indeed, gently suggested: "When Nelson is Mayor," but he spoke low. Maybe he thought the meeting would hardly wait so long.

Dr. Randall evidently liked the Socratic style of debate. From various remarks in his speech it appeared he was a professional orator and had stumped the Southern States in the agitating business. The people down there, he said, thought he was an Anarchist. But he evidently was willing to give the ballot a trial. The homes of Southern laborers, he said, were worth $9 apiece. The 10,000,000 white slaves aforesaid—who

live mostly in the North—should have their just share of the fruits of toil. There were only two classes of people—the skinners and the skinned. The skinners lived in grand houses and owned railroads and things. The skinned were being throttled by the iron heel of monopoly. This was no fair divide.

Robert Nelson spoke next. He attacked John V. Farwell for the speech Mr. Farwell had made the previous evening, and attacked Marshall Field on general principles.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NEWS.

One Box for City and Town—The Revised City Registration.

The Election Commissioners yesterday decided unanimously that the election shall be conducted with one box for the receipt of both town and city tickets at each poll. It was discovered that Hyde Park has its school election April 21, a week in advance of Cicero, and the Clerk of that town asked that the enigmatical School Election law just passed should apply. His request was unanimously and decidedly denied, the Commissioners not caring to tamper with the new measure until Judge Prendergast has solved the riddle it presents.

It was decided that the name of the nominee for Judge should be placed upon the city ticket, and that the voters must be registered.

After the revision of the books, the canvass of the wards, the rejection of suspects, the restoration of worthy citizens wrongfully under suspicion, and by every means preparing the list beyond further change or appeal, the Election Commissioners announce the total registered vote of the city to be, by wards, as follows:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	2,589	14	8,551
2	3,340	15	5,820
3	3,211	16	3,906
4	6,964	17	3,931
5	8,944	18	5,618
6	6,698		
7	5,916	Total	95,197
8	6,371	Town of Lake	8,950
9	3,669	Hyde Park	5,881
10	2,635	Lake View	3,146
11	4,687	Jefferson	2,109
12	7,946	Cicero	1,809
13	4,708		

NOTES.

The Irish-American Republican Club at its meeting last night ratified the nomination of Richard S. Tuthill for Judge.

The Irish-American Club of the Seventeenth Ward at No. 60 Erie street last evening, 57 strong, resolved to give their full support to John A. Roche as their chosen candidate for Mayor, and also resolved to turn out the day of election and work to the best of their ability to elect their candidate.

The Fifth Ward Logan Republican Club held a meeting at No. 2725 Wentworth avenue last night. M. P. Brady in a speech pointed out that the workingman served his own interests best when he voted the Republican ticket. J. S. Oehmen, the Independent German candidate, was indorsed unanimously.

The Democrats of the First Ward met at the Cook County Club rooms and nominated George Lomax for Alderman. Mr. Lomax is a son of John A. Lomax, the soda-water manufacturer, and is about 35 years of age. He was born in Chicago and has been managing his father's business for a number of years.

Justice Ingersoll has accepted the Socialistic nomination for Judge of the Circuit Court. The Socialists as a whole, however, do not seem to take any interest in him, and there is some talk of withdrawing him and putting a better man on the ticket. This, however, is hardly probable. Only a few Socialists are willing to speculate on his chance for getting the place for which he is a candidate, and these are his warmest supporters.

The South Town Democratic Convention met at the Cook County Club rooms yesterday afternoon and appointed a committee, consisting of P. White, John Lyndecker, Dennis Kay, Judge Tourtellotte, and P. J. Wall, to confer with the Committee of Fifty and report to an adjourned meeting of the convention, to be held tonight. This was done because there were no candidates who were willing to accept nominations under the existing condition of things.

A Republican mass-meeting was held last night at the corner of Twentieth street and Hoyne avenue. It is the first political meeting which has been held during the municipal campaign in this part of the Sixth Ward, and it gathered some 200 enthusiastic Republicans. Maj. Charles A. Dibble called the meeting to order, presenting in his speech the claims of his party to the soldier vote. He was followed by R. C. Craft and V. V. Hunt. The latter gentleman, alluding to the fact that this was but his second year away from his Irish home, said that the best interests of all Irishmen were represented by the Republican party. The other speakers were George H. Williams and Capt. Barry.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Destruction of a Large Shoe Factory in Detroit—Firemen Injured.

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—[Special.]—A falling wall at a fire which burned the shoe factory of Pingree & Smith, corner of Woodbridge and Griswold streets, tonight, partially buried and badly injured Firemen Bresnahan, Gilmore, and Jessup, all of hook and truck company No. 3. It is thought that their injuries are not fatal. The fire broke out at 7:10 on the second floor of the factory, over the office. The building and contents burned like tinder, and heroic work was required of the firemen to confine the fire to the factory, which was a four-story brick occupying one-half of the block. The loss amounts to about $120,000, of which $80,000 is on stock owned by the firm. The building belonged to the Abbott estate. Six hundred employés, a large proportion of them girls and boys, are thrown out of employment. The firm has been in business twenty-one years, the present partners being Hazen S. and Frank C. Pingree. They are fully insured. The stock in the adjoining building, occupied by the Rae Stephens Manufacturing Company and Mead & Co., machinery, was damaged by heat and water. The shoe factory of H. P. Baldwin, Secord & Company was kept from burning.

Little Children Escape from Flames.

CINCINNATI, O., March 30.—A fire broke out in a closet near the stairway in the third story of St. Joseph Children's Home in Corryville this morning, while the janitor was on the lower floor and while the matron and two assistants were at mass. In the third story about twenty children, from 4 to 10 years of age, were sleeping. One of these was awakened by the smoke. She roused the others, and the elder children carried the younger ones safely down, the janitor arriving in time to save the last infant. A prompt response by the fire department saved the building from destruction. In five minutes more the fire would have cut off egress from the dormitory.

An Unfortunate Texas Town.

VICTORIA, Tex., March 30.—Fire in Indianola last night destroyed about all that remained of the business portion of that unfortunate town. The general merchandise stores of D. H. Reagan & Co. and J. W. Hogan, the post-office, and several dwellings were consumed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Two Libel Suits Ended.

LONDON, March 30.—A hearing was had today in an action for libel brought by Mr. Debensaude, the husband of Violet Cameron, against the *Evening News* for republishing an interview which appeared in a New York paper, and which imputed to Debensaude certain frauds perpetrated in Egypt. The hearing of the case was concluded this afternoon and Debensaude was awarded $1,000 damages.

Mr. James Davis, proprietor of the *Bat Journal*, who was charged with publishing a false, malicious, and defamatory libel concerning Mr. Robert Peck, a horse-trainer, and who pleaded guilty to the charge and offered to apologize to the plaintiff and to pay all costs, was today sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £500.

LONDON, March 30.—Heinrich Felbermann, proprietor of *Life*, was today fined £75 for libeling Dr. Bird, family physician to Lady Colin Campbell, by publishing, under the caption "Cockioly Bird," an article insinuating that the doctor had been guilty of improper intimacy with his patient. The libel was published during the Campbell divorce trial.

Peaches Killed in Georgia.

The frost last week was much more disastrous and damaging than was first supposed. In many parts of the peach-growing sections and in some fruit orchards scarcely a peach, pear, or plum escaped. The fruit men in this city have received advices from their correspondents, and most of them say that the damage is very heavy. Commissioner of Agriculture Henderson has sent out inquiries in regard to the condition of the crop and has received several replies. Some of these differ as to the extent of the damage, but all agree that it has been heavy. Where the fruit is not wholly killed it will be set back and the maturing will be very slow. The peach crop is variously estimated from one-eighth to a quarter, and in some sections one-half.—*Savannah News.*

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

INVESTIGATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

Officers of the Company Before a Committee—Two Items Aggregating $720,000 Which Will Be Saved—Reflections Cast Upon the Board of Charities—Springfield Fearful that Her Pet Project Will Be Killed—Recess of Both Houses for Election-Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—[Special.]—In the House Committee on Railroads today the Merritt resolution to investigate affairs of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad came up for consideration. Mr. Bernard, the President of the road, and Judge Ramsey, the attorney of the corporation, were present, and Mr. Fuller expressed the opinion that the committee was not empowered to do anything under the wording of the resolution. Mr. Merritt submitted the circular sent out to the railroads notifying them to comply with the law. Upon a question from Mr. Messick, Judge Ramsey said the road was willing to admit the charge that more than a majority of the directors lived outside of the State, and that was a question of law. On the point of the keeping of a stock transfer book in the State, they were prepared to prove that it had been done, and Frank Tracey was present to testify to that fact. N. D. Munson, Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, was called in and identified the circular, and declared that the Ohio & Mississippi Company had complied with the law in that Mr. Tracey had shown him the transfer books. He thought there was one director living in Illinois of the thirteen on the board. He thought the road had complied with the circular, except that they had made no reports in regard to the stock transfers under oath. Mr. Tracey's books did not show any transfers. There were no stockholders in the State now except Mr. Tracey, and he knew of no complaints of persons desiring to transfer stocks. Banker Tracey was the next witness, and he located the residences of the different directors. Nobody had ever asked him to make a transfer, but he knew of transfers which had been made in New York City which his books did not show. The stock of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was held principally in New York, and he knew of no holders in this State except himself. The general office of the company was in Cincinnati. He kept all the books necessary to transfer stock if anybody wanted it done. The original acts incorporating the road were submitted, and in going over the ground of the agency kept by him Mr. Tracey said that his books had not been written up since 1883, and that the President of the road had been before the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners trying to find out when and how often they wanted them written up, but had failed to do so. Judge Ramsey then said that the law of 1883 had been complied with, excepting that Mr. Tracey's books had not been written up, and could not be so long as the stock was constantly changing hands in New York and London. He thought the whole execution of the law was in the hands of the Railway and Warehouse Commissioners and they were empowered to carry it out. The committee adjourned without taking any action.

In the Committee on Appropriations the bill for the Elgin Asylum was cut $10,000 and reported back for passage. The bills for the departments of Natural History and Geology at the Illinois University were taken up, and the latter, appropriating $14,000, was given a favorable recommendation. The former provoked a long discussion, but it finally received a favorable recommendation in the form of an appropriation of $14,100. The unfavorable recommendation of Henry McDonnell's claim for $650 for work on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville was reconsidered, and it was recommended to a passage. The bill appropriating $5,000 to the schools fo Illinois to make a display at the National School Exhibition at Chicago in July was sent back with the recommendation that it do not pass. The bill providing for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville was sent back for passage.

In the Committee on Revenue the sections of the commission's code pertaining to the taxation of telephone and express companies and public warehousemen were adopted.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

In the Senate Committee on Railroads today Senator Streeter's bill limiting the charges of sleeping-car companies was taken up. It was opposed by Senators Gibbs and Crawford and, despite the protests of the author, was sent to a sub-committee. He declared that such action at this stage of the session was equivalent to an unfavorable report, and one member suggested in an "aside" that that was "about the size of it."

The Committee on Agriculture agreed to a favorable report on Senator Wheeler's bill compelling landlords to give notice to purchasers where there was a lien on crops, and also recommended Senator Cochran's bill to prohibit the sale of veal from calves less than one month old.

The Committee on Charities settled the fate of two proposed new institutions involving an expenditure of $720,000. One was the industrial training-school for girls, calling for $394,000, and the other was the training-school for dependent children, calling for $326,000. Both measures were reported back with the recommendation that they lie on the table, which virtually kills them because it is not probable that the Senate will take them up.

The Committee on Appropriations had under consideration the appropriations for feeble-minded children at Lincoln, first hearing a number of arguments on the needs of that institution. The total amount asked for was $183,000, which was reduced to $137,000 by the committee. Thirty-six thousand dollars of this decrease was on account of a proposed new building. The committee is disposed to leave out all appropriations for new buildings until the amount for ordinary expenses of the institutions is fixed, and this item was struck out in accordance with that policy. The bill appropriating $100,000 for the reform school was acted upon favorably. The appropriation for the Elgin asylum was reduced $7,477 and reported favorably, but this does not include the items for new buildings.

The Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions had another discussion of the project for the purchase of the shoemaking plant at Pontiac by the State. The bill appropriates $30,000 for the purpose, but a motion to recommend its passage was lost, and the subject was indefinitly postponed.

THE HOUSE.

Appropriations Recommended for State Institutions—State Board of Charities.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—[Special.]—Mr. Albert Rude of Edwards County, the successor of the late Mr. Brown, presented himself at the bar of the House this morning and was duly sworn in, his credentials having been submitted by Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Herrington presented a resolution requesting the State Board of Charities to report to the House the reason why their report had not been printed and submitted to the House. At the author's request the statute covering the report was read, and he made a speech declaring that charges of attempting to rob the Treasury had been thrown at the Democratic side of the House, but the Republican officials had not reported and the members of the House had no safeguard to rely on in fixing appropriations. Mr. Archer declared that he could not allow any reflection upon the State Board of Charities to go unchallenged. He pointed out that the advance sheets of the report dated Nov. 1, 1886, were upon the desks of the members. Mr. Herrington declared that there was no reflection upon the board, while Mr. Merritt said it was just that very thing, and that it was easy enough to put any date on the title page of the report. Mr. Archer insisted that the board had reported to the Governor, and it was no business of the board whether or not that report had been printed and submitted. Mr. Miller of Stark moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was done by a vote of 62 to 51.

Mr. Yocum's resolution regarding the amendment of the Constitution was made a special order for Thursday, April 7.

The resolution to adjourn from Friday until the Wednesday after election was carried, and a resolution fixing 9 o'clock as the time for the assembling of the morning session was offered by Mr. Fuller, but failed of consideration for want of a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules.

Mr. Brown of Fayette moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution reducing the number of committee clerks and janitors was carried yesterday, and after it was carried the resolution was tabled. There was a subdued buzz of satisfaction from all quarters of the lobby, as exactly twenty-eight official heads settled back upon as many shoulders.

Upon the order of the House bills on third reading the following were passed:

Mr. Fuller's—Reducing the legal contract rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent.

The same's—Repealing that section of the practice which allows judgment by confession in vacation.

Mr. Johnson's—Permitting juries to find special and general verdicts, provided the desired points of the special finding be submitted to opposing counsel before argument to the jury, and providing that when the special finding is inconsistent with the general verdict the former shall control the latter.

Mr. Moran's—Limiting imprisonment for debt to six months.

Mr. Archer's—Amending the act for the administration of estates so that debts for work and labor become preferred claims, striking out the limiting provisions in regard to femmes couvert, and providing that in insane proceedings the statute of limitations shall begin to run from the time of the appointment of a conservator.

Mr. Neely's—Making conviction of a keeper of a house of ill-fame public notice to the landlord of the character of the place, and invalidating the lease upon a second conviction.

The report of the House committee to visit the State charitable institutions was presented by the Chairman, Mr. Chase. The following table shows their views in regard to the necessary appropriations, and it was made a part of the report:

Name of institution.	*Appropriations asked for.*	*Reductions recommended.*
Feeble-Minded	$110,581	None
Elgin Insane	620,298	$340,039
Eye and Ear	126,500	None
Kankakee Insane	739,692	122,092
Central Insane	354,282	14,500
Deaf and Dumb	241,000	7,000
Blind Asylum	107,650	27,050
Southern Insane	461,344	240,067
Total	$2,761,347	$750,748

On the question of greater accommodations for the insane the committee take the ground that no new buildings should be erected at present, but advise, if the House should think differently, that the money be expended upon additions to the buildings at Elgin.

The House then took the regular noon recess.

In the afternoon the House started in, as usual, on bills on second reading, and Mr. Converse's measure for the appointment of a State Oil Inspector was sent to a third reading in the form of a substitute recommended by the Committee on County and Township Organization.

Mr. O'Connor's bill, to build an industrial home for the blind at Chicago, was recalled from third reading, slightly amended, and returned to its place on the calendar.

Mr. Decker's bill, making letter-press copies evidence under the Burnt-Records act, was also advanced one step toward a passage.

Mr. Meyer's bill, providing for jury Commissioners, came up, but the author desired to substitute the Senate bill, and, as this was not printed, he allowed it to go over for a day.

Mr. Pomeroy's bill to regulate the charges of stock-yards was considered and there was an hour's trouble in amending and debating the measure. Mr. Merritt declared that it was a measure to cripple the Union Stock-Yards at Chicago, and while the farmers were willing to regulate the prices of everybody's labor and product they would be the first to howl against such a measure directed against themselves. They might as well pass a law to distribute the capital stock of the Stock-Yards among themselves or an act to drive capital out of the State. Even if Chicago's yards might escape by any means the bill would at once kill the yards at East St. Louis, and he moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judicial Department. Mr. Phillips claimed that Mr. Merritt was opposed to the bill because his people had nothing to sell except a "passel of dogs." To this the reply was made that the citizens of Merritt's county were humane and let the dogs live, while those from Phillips' district killed them because there was a tax on them. Mr. Phillips went over all the farmer side of the case, and as the fight was apparently confined to the Democratic side the Republicans gathered in the central aisle and impartially applauded all the speakers. The motion to recommit was laid upon the table and the bill was sent up to a third reading. The House has two just such measures upon the same order in its calendar.

The House then adjourned.

THE SENATE.

Springfield Secures a Postponement of the State-Fair Bill—Routine Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—[Special.]—The Springfield people were afraid to push the State-Fair bill today on account of the absence of the alleged supporters of the measure, and it was postponed for two weeks. It is believed that they were really glad of an excuse to postpone the matter, because they were afraid the combination against them was strong enough to beat them out of the fair.

Senator Cochran offered a resolution, which was adopted, granting the American Forestry Congress the use of Representative Hall for their annual meeting next September, after which new bills were introduced as follows:

By Senator Hadley—The House bill drawn by Mr. Fuller and introduced by the special committee on the Governor's message providing for the suppression of strikes.

By Senator Garrity—Prohibiting the use of alum in baking powders.

By Senator Pearson—Appropriating $8,000 to purchase lands for the Joliet Penitentiary.

Senator Hadley's bill, which empowers county courts when petitions are filed, to sell lands in settlement of estates, to decide the equities between all persons, pay all liens, and give the purchaser a clear title to the property, was read a third time and passed. In the same order Senator Bell's bill exempting the stock and notes of building and loan associations from taxation was also passed, and will go over to the House for its action.

Senator Strattan's bill providing for the payment of special assessments for local improvements in installments was next considered. It is the measure drawn by the Special Assessment Department of the Chicago City Government. Although there was an error in the printing of the bill it was called up, read a third time with an emergency clause. The same disposition was made of Senator Streeter's bill to prohibit the sale of tobacco to minors under 16 years old. The measure is mainly aimed at the corner junk-shops near all the Chicago public schools, which thrive by selling cigarets to small boys.

Senator Gore's bill amending the law regarding the commitment of patients to insane asylums and requiring Superintendents of such institutions to make biennial reports of the mental and physical condition of the inmates was returned to second reading for the purpose of adopting some minor amendments, and then ordered to third reading.

Senator Strattan's bill providing that no lapse of time shall operate to grant a prescriptive right to attach telegraph, telephone, or electric-light wires to any buildings was also passed.

Senator Bacon of Edgar presented the report of the joint committee to visit the State charitable institutions, which was also reported by Mr. Chase in the House and given in the proceedings of that body.

The House joint resolution sympathizing with Ireland and indorsing Gladstone and Parnell was adopted, and the resolution relating to the spring election recess was then called up. It was so amended that the adjournment shall extend to Thursday morning of next week and adopted again.

Taking the order of bills on third reading, the Senate passed Senator McGrath's bill providing for the payment of enlisted men of the Illinois National Guard $2 a day when they are on duty suppressing strikes.

The bill of Senator Bacon of Will for the appointment of an agent in every county to enforce the law in relation to the prevention of cruelty to animals was defeated, and the Senate then adjourned.

IN GENERAL.

Figures That Show What Profit There Is in the Printing Contract.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—[Special.]—Nothing was done with the investigation into the State printing steal today, but the work will be resumed tomorrow. A gentleman who was connected with a former firm of State printers said today that in 1880 an effort was made to organize a combination similar to the one by which the contract was grabbed last fall. The arrangements were all made, but it was deemed advisable to call in a lawyer and ask his opinion. The lawyer reached the meeting about midnight. When the matter was explained to him he said: "If you go into this thing every one of you will land in the penitentiary."

Gov. Oglesby today attached his signature to the Meyer Street Railway bill and that measure is now a law.

There is likely to be a great fight tomorrow in the House over the bill fixing telephone charges. The measure will come up on second reading and its enemies will make an effort to sidetrack it to the Committee on Corporations, which will cause a lively wrangle.

Hood's Sarsaparilla wins new victories over disease and becomes more popular every day.

HOW HADDOCK WAS SHOT.

KOSCHWITZKI TELLS HIS STORY IN THE SIOUX CITY TRIAL.

Describing the Murder in Detail and Pointing Out Arensdorf as the Assassin—A Rigid Cross-Examination Fails to Break the Force of the Witness' Testimony—The Widow of the Slain Preacher Faints in Court—The Day's Proceedings.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 30.—[Special.]—At the opening of court this morning for the seventh day of the Arensdorf trial the room was crowded, as it has been for several days past, and the usual number of women were among the audience. Mrs. Haddock, wife of the murdered preacher, sat only a few feet from Arensdorf, and paid close attention to everything that was said and done during the proceedings. She was dressed unassumingly in heavy mourning. The great sorrow which has come upon her life has left its plain marks upon her pleasant and expressive features. Mrs. Haddock lives in Milwaukee, and has just arrived here. She will be a guest at Mrs. Tackeberry's during the rest of the trial.

Albert Koschwitzki, or "Bismarck," was put on the stand again in behalf of the State and the direct examination was resumed from the point at which the objection was taken yesterday by the defense. Attorney O'Connell conducted the examination on behalf of the State. "Bismarck" is an intelligent-looking German, who speaks slightly broken. His appearance is that of one who is telling the truth. He answered the questions promptly and plainly, and when asked to show how the shooting was done he illustrated it in a very dramatic manner. The defense interposed objections to nearly every question, asking for conversations which would tend to establish conspiracy, but they were uniformly overruled by the court, the defense noting exceptions. In opening the examination the State repeated the disputed interrogatory, "What did George Treiber say to you when you and he were walking along Seventh street after you left the court-house about the preacher Haddock?" The witness answered:

"Here lives that — — — — — of a preacher, and I'd like to give $500 to somebody to whip him and give him a couple of black eyes." We were then pretty close to the preacher's house on the sidewalk. He asked me if I knew Fritz Folger and Granda, and I said "Yes," and he said "I'd like to see him," meaning Granda. "When you see him tell him I'd like to see him, and tell him I'll give him $500 to stop Mr. Haddock." I saw Granda the afternoon of that day and told him what George Treiber said about whipping Haddock. He said he would come to Treiber's saloon that night or Tuesday morning. The day Mr. Haddock was killed I went to Treiber's saloon and met Treiber there. He said that Granda was not there the night before, and he wanted me to see him again and tell him that he would get $500 sure when he whipped the preacher. I saw Granda again and told him what Treiber said about whipping Mr. Haddock, and he said he would go up that night and see him. I told Treiber what he said, and he said for me to bring him up sure that night and come myself, too, and we would have some drinks. Treiber and I then went to the court-room where the whisky trials were being held. Haddock was there.

Witness said he then went to the Columbia House and saw Mr. Eberhart playing cards, and asked him about the buggy. Mr. Eberhart's answer as stated by the witness was not admitted in the evidence. Witness also saw Mr. Fitzsimmons go to the livery-stable and heard him speak in relation to the buggy. On his return witness staid near the corner by Diven's wagon-shop, east of the Columbia House, until the buggy came back. The buggy came from the east on Fourth street, turned the corner on Water street, and drove south.

"What did you and Granda do when you saw the buggy coming down Water street?"

"We went up Fourth street and saw about eight or nine men coming out in front of Junk's. I went up between the alley and the street, and Granda went to the corner. The men came and met me. I was pretty close to the alley between Pearl and Water streets."

"Who did you see in that crowd of men?"

"Paul Leader was in the front, and then there was Leavitt with another man I don't know, and Granda, George Treiber, Arensdorf, Munchrath, and Henry Peters and Plath. I went with Leader ahead. These fellows came after us to Water street."

"What kind of a coat did John Arensdorf have on at the time?"

"It was a black sack coat. Leavitt had on a rubber coat. We went to Water street, and I with Paul Leader went a little south on Water street. The other men were standing on the corner. I know Arensdorf well and he was about five or six feet from me. I heard him say to Granda, 'I don't want you drunken Dutch fellows here.' I saw a man on the other side of Water street. I guess it was Mr. Haddock. I saw Mr. Haddock start to cross Water street, and I saw Arensdorf start up near the east side of Fourth street and cross to and into Water street, and he (Haddock) crossed about the middle of the street. Arensdorf was a little beyond him, about a foot behind. I saw him stand and lift his hand and fire a shot at Mr. Haddock. Mr. Haddock lifted his hand and did like this [witness raised his hands to his head and made a hissing noise], and Arensdorf stood a little while and then stepped toward the bridge.

Witness then showed how the shooting was done, Mr. O'Connell personating Mr. Haddock.

What did Arensdorf do after he fired the shot?

Well, he stood and saw what the preacher did. His face was white and he stood a little, and then went towards the bridge. Henry Peters was about three or four feet behind Arensdorf when the shot was fired and he, too, went towards the bridge.

Could you see Arensdorf plainly when he fired the shot?

Yes.

You know John Arensdorf well?

Yes, sir.

Will you look at the man sitting here and tell me if this man is the man who fired the shot.

Yes, sir.

You know him?

Yes.

You know him well?

Yes.

And you know that was the man?

Yes.

Witness stated that he did not wait to see Haddock fall, but turned and saw that Leader was running away and he ran through the alley after him, and they went to Leader's hotel, the Milwaukee House. Continuing, the witness said that he saw John Arensdorf and Paul Leader together the day after the shooting, but did not say anything to them. Monday following the murder he saw Fritz Folger and John Arensdorf at James Boersch's beer garden on the West Side. Arensdorf called the witness into a little closet and asked him why he had not left the city. The witness asked why he should leave. Arensdorf replied: "You saw the shooting and you better get out. You are not sure of your life here and you had better leave the country." Continuing, the witness testified:

I said I could not leave the country. I had no money and I could not leave my wife and children. Then Arensdorf said: "I'll take care of your family and give you $100 to leave the country. Fritz Folger will take you on the road tomorrow morning. Then he went in and he said to Fritz Folger: "You come this evening to Mr. Junk and I'll give you $100 for Bismarck, and you take him tomorrow morning on the road to a certain place and there you give him the money, but don't give it to him before." Then Arensdorf said if I staid here when I got drunk I might tell something, or if some one came to me and talked a little hard to me I would get excited and would tell all, and I would go to the penitentiary for about fifteen or twenty years. Arensdorf said they could not do anything with him, as he had lots of money.

Witness said Folger also gave him the same advice about leaving the country. The next day it was raining and the roads were bad, and witness did not start to leave until Wednesday morning. He testified that he left Sioux City in a buggy at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning of the week following the murder for Salix, a little station a few miles south of Sioux City on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad:

"Did anybody give you any money at Salix?"

"Yes, Fritz Folger gave me $95 in the depot."

"Was there any money given to you before this and after the murder of Mr. Haddock to take you away with?"

"Yes; $125, and at the beer-garden John Arensdorf said to me Monday afternoon after the killing. 'You got $125 from George Treiber. He gave it to you. What's the reason you don't leave?' I said I got no money; that my wife took the money from me and didn't give me a cent back. 'Well,' he says, 'I will give you $100, but I won't give it to you before you are on the road. Now you go.'"

This closed the direct examination. During the giving of this evidence Mrs. Haddock was an attentive listener and by a powerful effort controlled herself, except when the witness was showing how the murder was committed. Then she broke down completely, and covering her face with her handkerchief sobbed aloud.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Gray. It did not shake the direct testimony in any important particular. While it was in progress a piercing shriek was heard in the crowded court-room, and Mrs. Haddock was borne fainting from the room. After the application of restoratives, however, she recovered sufficiently to reënter the court-room.

On redirect examination the witness swore that when in Omaha the Mayor and Marshal tried to make him say that it was Leavitt who fired the fatal shot, but witness persistently refused to do so.

The testimony developed today is considered the most important of any heretofore produced. The statements of the witness Bismarck were corroborative of Leavitt's testimony, and, while the latter is a free man, Bismarck has had no Executive clemency extended to him, and confidently expects to share the same fate of the other conspirators. His testimony was direct and to the point, and, though subjected to a most vigorous cross-examination, it was not shaken. Tomorrow the prosecution will put Bismarck's wife and daughter on the stand. By them they expect to prove that in furtherance of Arensdorf's promise to Bismarck that his family should be cared for if he went away, he (Arensdorf) sought to purchase their place after Bismarck had gone to California. In the cross-examination today the defense showed signs of a change of program. At one point Mr. Gray asked Bismarck the apparently important question whether he was positive it was Arensdorf or Henry Peters who fired the shot. This question had no relation to the rest of his cross-examination, and was not pressed sufficiently to attract attention. Henry Peters is gone and might thus become a convenient scapegoat if necessity requires.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Wisconsin Senate Kills the Bill Providing Passes for State Officers.

MADISON, Wis., March 30.—[Special.]—The Senate tonight killed the Assembly bill passed last week which required that all railroads in this State be required to issue passes to members of the Legislature, Judges of courts of record, and State officers, by a vote of 28 to 1. Senator Kidd asked the Senate to delay action on the bill a little time in order to allow him to prepare an amendment which would prohibit railroad companies from issuing passes to any one in this State except to bona fide employés of railway companies. This the Senate refused to do, but killed the bill as passed by the Assembly. Both houses today passed a bill decreasing the number of Aldermen from each ward in Milwaukee from three to two. The bill will be signed at once. It is done to prevent the Labor party from getting control of the City Council at the election next Tuesday. The Senate passed the bill making it a penal offense for any building commission or regents to exceed an appropriation in erecting a public building. It also passed a measure providing that when the State Grand Army of the Republic had established a veterans' home in this State that $3 a week for the care of each inmate be appropriated.

The Assembly passed bills to prevent blacklisting of employés by employers or corporations under penalty of twelve months' imprisonment or fine not less than $50; to prohibit the employment of persons in workshops or factories in numbers that would render such place unhealthy, and that each employé have 500 cubic feet of air, and that fly-wheels and all dangerous machinery be guarded, under penalty of fine; to prohibit any fair association from drawing State aid unless the premiums offered are paid in full; to prohibit any discrimination by railway companies. The bill is worthless, as it provides no penalty for its violation.

In Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 30.—A bill to provide for the settling of the undisputed State debt, which last night passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, today passed the House by a large majority and has gone to the Governor for his signature. The total debt is a little above $5,000,000, $3,000,000 being accumulated interest. The bill provides for using the money now in the sinking fund, whenever exceeding $25,000, to purchase bonds and matured coupons, after advertising for bids, also for issuing certificates of State indebtedness, in various sums, to be exchanged at par value for undisputed bonds and matured coupons; these certificates to be receivable at par in payment of a sinking-fund tax of one mill on all taxable values, for all State taxes on liquor licenses, and for all forfeited lands by the State. The Governor, Secretary of State, and the Treasurer are constituted a State board to carry out the purposes of the bill. Debates on the bill in both Houses developed very strong feeling favorable to paying the debt, the only differences being as to methods.

In Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 30.—[Special.]—Tuesday next the Florida Legislature will assemble in this city. The session will be one of unusual importance. As the time for election approaches interest in the choice of a United States Senator increases, and it is now the most general topic of conversation. Those most prominently mentioned in connection with this high trust are ex-Gov. William D. Bloxham of Tallahassee, the present Governor, E. A. Perry of Pensacola, and John A. Henderson of Leon. Ex-Gov. Bloxham is apparently the choice of the masses. The other aspirants are men of recognized ability and fitness and would do honor to the State if chosen.

In Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., March 30.—[Special.]—The Senate today passed a bill prohibiting the use of stoves or heaters in railway cars after Nov. 1, 1888, unless inclosed in closets built of boiler iron; also a bill prohibiting the use of any freight-car not provided with an automatic coupler in the State after Jan. 1, 1889. Both Houses passed a bill appropriating $78,000 for the use of the State public school at Coldwater. The Legislature today adjourned until April 6, to allow members to attend to election duties.

In Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 30.—The Senate has passed to engrossment the bill to enforce the section of the State Constitution prohibiting the consolidation of parallel competing railroad lines. It fixes the penalty for the offense at $1,000 to $4,000 and makes it felony punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for railroad owners or agents to violate the act.

In Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30.—The Senate today, by a vote of 20 to 2, passed the Ten-Hour law for women and children already passed by the House. It is the same as the Massachusetts law. An amendment exempting mercantile establishments was rejected, 18 to 5.

Contents of a Confederate Musket.

Charles Folsom of Boscawen traded recently with J. Edwin Gage, the gunsmith of this city, for two old army muskets, which were called in the trade worth about $1 each. Folsom took the muskets home and offered to give one of them to a neighbor for a day's work. The night before he was to get rid of it he set about fixing it up a little, in the course of which he detected a rattle about the stock. In seeking for the cause of the noise he removed the lock, then the barrel, and finally the strip of iron on the butt of the stock. This disclosed the secret. The butt had been neatly hollowed out, making a good-sized treasure box. In it were six 50 cent silver coins, three 25-cent ones, two $20 bills of Confederate money, a musket ball, and a letter. The latter was written by the wife of a Confederate soldier to her husband, and described a visit by the Yankees a short time before, and the capture by them of her father. Its sentiments were evidently those of the women of the Confederacy. It spoke of returning the money he had sent her, as she could do nothing with it, and this was doubtless the money found with the letter. The musket was purchased with a lot of others, and had evidently been captured after its bearer had fallen in battle.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

Just Like Him.

A clerk in a Jewish banking-house celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the firm. Schmul, the principal, hands him in the morning a closed envelope inscribed: "In memory of this eventful day." The clerk gratefully receives the envelope without opening it; but on a gracious hint from the head of the firm he breaks the cover and finds—the photo of his master.

"Well, what do you think of it?" inquires Schmul, with a grin.

"It's just like you," was the reply.—*German Paper.*

Obeying the Mandate.

Gus—What business is Hendricks in, Jack?

Jack—I think he is a walking delegate.

Gus—How so?

Jack—I was calling on his daughter last night and he came in and ordered me out.

Gus—Did you strike?

Jack—Yes, for home.—*New York Sun.*

FORTY MORE WITNESSES.

THE STATE SURPRISES THE DEFENSE IN THE NICHOLS MURDER CASE.

Schwartz and Watt's Attorneys Object to the Introduction of the New Testimony on the Ground that They Had Not Been Given Sufficient Notice—The Judge Reserves His Decision—Arguments as to Whether Evidence Can Be Brought Forward Which Does Not Affect Both Men.

MORRIS, Ill., March 30.—[Special.]—When Nels Johnson, Conductor Wagner's rear brakeman, and who was on the train the night of the murder of Kellogg Nicholls, was called in the trial of Schwartz and Watt today Mr. Case objected, as Johnson was a witness, among forty others, whose name had not been entered on the back of the indictment.

Judge Jordan for the defense made a spirited argument against the testimony of these witnesses, who had been brought from everywhere, he said, by the detectives, and who would swear to the defense knew not what.

Mr. Stough maintained that the law contemplated these additional witnesses, and that they were put into the hands of the attorneys for the defense in ample time, seeing that it took a week to secure the jury.

The Judge replied that he would give a decision in the morning.

The defense having made the point yesterday that evidence could not be introduced affecting one defendant to the exclusion of the other.

Engineer Woods then resumed his testimony going over some of the ground covered yesterday as to the finding of the body of Nichols in the forward baggage-car, and the pools of blood on the floor, and various articles in the car.

On cross-examination nothing new was drawn out, but on the redirect examination Woods said that when he left the coal-chute just west of Joliet he started up at very good speed, and by the time he had passed the chute was going too fast for anybody to get on. This answer was furiously objected to by the defense on the ground that it was impertinent and not proper, and was stricken out.

Conductor Wagner, recalled, said he saw an iron poker hanging in the car in which Nichols was killed, on the south side behind the stove, and passed it over to Detective Ray. He told Ray at the time he supposed it was what the murderers had been pounding Nichols with. The poker was then shown Wagner, who identified it.

Engineer N. Briggs, who was Engineer Woods' fireman the night of the murder, was then called. He said the night was very dark and cloudy, and the smoke and cinders poured over the two baggage-cars from the engine in quite a volume. His testimony was corroborative of Woods' as to the finding of Nichols' body, condition of the two baggage-cars, etc. He had seen the two defendants together a good deal previous to the murder, but after that Watt took the day run and he could not tell as to their intimacy after that. After the murder Schwartz seemed disinclined to talk on the subject; a man named Kritz, a hotelkeeper at Davenport, in speaking to Schwartz regarding the crime said "You don't look as though you were very badly scared, Harry," to which Schwartz replied "No" and walked away.

On cross-examination the witness said he had lived with Superintendent Chamberlain of the Rock Island Road for seven or eight years. The only talks about the matter he had ever had were in the offices of Mr. Pinkerton (though he did not know the names of those who had questioned him there) and Mr. Carter, State's-Attorney at Morris.

A. P. Danforth, conductor of the train on which Schwartz returned from Davenport to Chicago the night following the murder and on which the satchel and piece of check were found, told his story. Schwartz asked to go back with him, saying his folks would be anxious, and Danforth gave his consent. On the way to Chicago Danforth tried to draw him into conversation about the robbery, but Schwartz was very uncommunicative, saying: "I don't know a single thing about it." Schwartz had on his cap and was calling out the stations. Danforth was eager to talk about the crime and get Schwartz to give his theory regarding it, but after the first answer Schwartz refused to talk altogether. Schwartz was up ahead part of the time, once between the tender and first baggage-car and then again between the two baggage-cars, one of which was that in which Nichols was killed; he was also assisting Mulligan, the head brakeman, in his duties. While between the two baggage-cars he was continually looking on either side of the track, then behind, and then ahead. Just after leaving Seneca, the second station east of Ottawa, he opened the water-closet door of the ladies' car and found some obstruction there. A short time before Schwartz and Mulligan had been sitting together in the car. The obstruction was a cheap pasteboard satchel, nearly torn to pieces, jammed into the opening of the closet. He called Schwartz and they took the satchel out. Mulligan was then in the sleeping-car. On examination they found a corner of a check in the satchel and they all examined it, Schwartz appearing particularly interested. This was the morning of March 14. When asked if he had seen anybody go into the closet Schwartz said no, and when the conductor went through the train to see if any suspicious passengers were on board Schwartz followed him. (The satchel and check were then offered in evidence, counsel for Schwartz objecting.) Danforth did not see Schwartz get on the train at Davenport and did not know that he had anything with him while on the train. Some time afterwards, at Davenport, Danforth asked Schwartz to show him how Watt claimed he was sitting in the car when Watt said the robber came upon him and the hand with the revolver was poked through the ventilator, and Schwartz did so. Witness asked Schwartz if he believed Watt's story, but here the defense objected, and quite an argument ensued. The court, however, admitted the answer, and Danforth replied that Schwartz thought the story true because Watt had said so, and that "the man was up there all the same." Schwartz's manner was excited; he was not inclined to talk and his hands trembled.

OBITUARY.

Death of Samuel M. Turner.

Samuel M. Turner died yesterday at 12:25 p. m. His trouble was enlargement of the valves of the heart. He had been a sufferer for some time, being confined to his room at the Grand Pacific for some weeks. The last night he passed was a restless one, and it was thought by those who attended him that the end was near at hand. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, however, Mr. Drake read a letter to him from a friend, and when through Mr. Turner remarked, "Give them my love." Just shortly before he passed away he asked for a glass of water, which he drank, and on lying down again immediately and quietly expired. The funeral arrangements will be made today. His wife died last October of the same heart trouble, and just after having drank a glass of water expired. A sketch of Mr. Turner's life was printed Tuesday.

Officer Edward Cullen.

Officer E. J. Cullen of the Desplaines Street Station died of pneumonia at his home, No. 396½ West Jackson street, after an illness of a week. Deceased was 25 years old and unmarried. He was a member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association and several other similar organizations. Officer Cullen distinguished himself at a fire in an immigrant lodging-house on Canal street a few months ago by his bravery in assisting many of the inmates to escape.

Col. B. F. Ruff.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 30.—[Special.]—Col. B. F. Ruff, an enthusiastic patron of gentlemanly games and field sports, died in this city at 1 o'clock this morning. A malignant carbuncle, resulting in blood-poisoning, was the cause of death. He was a native of Joliet, Ill., to which place the remains were sent tonight for interment. He was well known in Chicago.

William R. Travers' Funeral.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Trinity Chapel was crowded to its limit this morning at the funeral of William R. Travers, the Wall street broker. The gathering included many leading citizens and prominent men.

Premier William Smithe.

VICTORIA, B.C., March 30.—William Smithe, Premier of this province, is dead.

He Rides in Washington's Coach.

One of the most interesting characters of Harlem is Capt. Ben Richardson, the millionaire real-estate owner and possessor of Washington's coach, in which the old shipmaster rides on patriotic occasions. The good old gentleman can boast of the finest beard in the county, but he never displays it for the admiration of his fellow-citizens save on the Sabbath and National holidays. He took his spring airing last Sunday, and it was noticed that his flowing beard reached to his very knees. On ordinary days it is tucked away behind his vest. The barbers have boycotted him.—*New York Times.*

LAKE MARINE MATTERS.

Venturesome Vessels Ice-Bound and No Signs of the Opening of Navigation.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30.—[Special.]—Efforts being made at present to navigate the waters of Lake Erie are attended with great difficulty and danger on account of a heavy field of ice off this port. The steamer City of Cleveland delayed her leaving from 9 o'clock last night until 5 this morning, and the hours from 5 until near noon were spent in battling her way through. She was several times so blockaded that she was unable to make any progress, but finally, by a shift in the wind to the southwest for a short time, she was able to make out and proceed on her way to Detroit.

The schooner Venus, with a cargo of coal which she was to have taken to Detroit last fall, left here Sunday afternoon. She made up the lake as far as Avon Point, where head winds compelled her to come to an anchor. In this position she held on until yesterday, when, being heavily iced up, she shipped both her anchors and tried to make this port, only to become thoroughly fastened in the ice about two miles out from this harbor. The tug American Eagle, by a heroic effort, made out to the boat, found the crew very much fatigued, and rendered them some assistance, but was unable to tow the vessel in. She is tonight still fast in the ice.

The tug S. S. Stone towed the schooner H. P. Baldwin to the islands last week and went to Detroit for the schooner Col. Cook. Returning from the islands with the Cook and Baldwin the tow was broken up in the blow of Monday. The tug and the Col. Cook finally put into Lorain, but the Baldwin is still adrift. She cannot make into this port on account of the ice, and tonight is tacking about until assistance can reach her.

The steam-barge Good Hit, with stone from the islands, is also fast in the ice tonight. A tug went out to help her, but was unable to reach the boat on account of heavy ice.

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—[Special.]—The ice blockade has already set in on the St. Clair River, and there is no passageway from Algonac down to the flats. The propeller City of New Baltimore, which left here yesterday for Marine City, got no farther than New Baltimore. Reports from the east coast of Lake Huron report the ice extending eastward as far as Albany Island, while at the straits it is predicted there will be no opening before April 25. Capt. J. W. Wescott this morning received word from Capt. George A. Phelps, who is now at Cheboygan fitting out the steamer J. W. Wescott, that the Straits of Mackinaw are frozen solid with two feet of ice, and that it is covered with one foot of solid crust-snow, which will hold a horse's weight. There is no water in sight and the thermometer registers 4° below zero. Never has it, in two weeks, reached 10° above. There are, the Captain says, two feet of snow in the woods and he can see no signs of a break-up before May 1.

RACINE, Wis., March 30.—[Special.]—This morning the steam-barge Heath arrived at this port for a supply of coal. She was loaded with railroad ties and bound for Chicago. At 5 o'clock tonight she was fast in an ice-field off the port. The schooner Persia is fitted out and ready to sail as soon as the weather will permit. The tug West is in commission and the life-saving crew will go on duty Friday, which will virtually be the opening of navigation at this port. The crew this year are: Capt. Lysaght, surfmen George Breckenfeld, A. Hanson, C. Benson, R. Peterson, R. Smith, N. King, and J. Bittorf.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 30.—[Special.]—W. F. Botsford & Co. of this city have bought the propeller Colorado. She will be run in connection with the D. Richmond and Roanoke in the Lake Superior trade.

FRANKFORT, Mich., March 30.—[Special.]—A belt of ice at least ten miles wide has closed in abreast of this port. The propeller Dewar was seen in the ice twelve miles south, but could not proceed, and returned to Manistee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 30.—[Special.]—While in Chicago today W. H. Wolf, of the firm of Wolf & Davidson, was waited on by a committee representing a land syndicate at South Chicago, offering the firm ten acres of land on the harbor at South Chicago at the nominal consideration of $1 an acre if they would locate their shipyard there. If Wolf & Davidson are forced to vacate the foot of Washington street, which is now in part occupied by their shipyard, as the Council threatens, they will probably accept the offer. They will use their dry dock as a branch yard, but do all their building at South Chicago. Mr. Wolf claims that South Chicago is preferable to Milwaukee in ship-building, as seven-eighths of the iron, steel, and timber used in the construction of ships here come through Chicago.

Sixth Ward Property-Owners.

An adjourned meeting of those property-owners in the Sixth Ward who are protesting against the contemplated building of a railroad track running south from the Sixteenth street tracks near South Ashland avenue was held last night in St. Pius' Church, on Paulina street, near Eighteenth. The Rev. Father Henneberry read a letter from Ald. Cullerton, in which he said that the ordinance had been placed on file by the Railroad Committee of the City Council, and that he could assure them that it would never go into effect while he was a member of that body.

A committee was appointed to attempt to secure the passage of an ordinance repealing the ordinance of 1867 giving the railroad company the right to lay tracks in certain parts of the West Side. All their fears on that score being thus relieved, Father Henneberry introduced another wrong to protest against by saying that he had been approached by officers of the Chicago West Division Railway who were desirous that he should sign a petition for the building of a double-tracked street railway on Ashland avenue. This provoked much and vehement discussion in various tongues by property-owners along that street. All of those who were present pledged themselves to refuse to sign their names to such a petition and passed unanimously the resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a street-railway on Ashland avenue would be a detriment instead of an improvement to the neighborhood.

Shoe Industry in Massachusetts.

New York *Journal of Commerce*: The crisis in the Massachusetts shoe industry, to which we have previously referred, is becoming more serious, both for employers and strikers. What began as a frolic on the part of the hands—a thirty days' spree, at the end of which time the strikers expected to be taken back with all their conditions granted—now threatens to end in the fatal crippling of the great manufacturing interests of Lynn, Haverhill, Beverly, and Spencer. . . . The exodus of the great shoe business from the old centres continues steadily. Massachusetts will save some of it in her smaller towns and villages which are not dominated by trade unionism; but perhaps the larger share will drift away to New Hampshire and Maine, where the sturdy natives have not yet muddled their brains and emptied their pockets by the much reading and blind following of Henry George's books. . . . However the trouble at the shoe centres of Massachusetts may be settled some of their business has left them never to return. The only question is, How much can be saved of what still remains?

News Notes by Cable.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the supplementary credits were adopted—300 to 234.

The members of the House of Commons will in a body attend the state jubilee service in St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, May 22.

Helene Hastreiter has decided to accept the engagement offered her by the Boston Symphony Society. She will leave for New York by the steamer Arizona April 2.

The Imperial Court at Leipsic has decided that foreign houses without branches in Germany can register their trademarks at Leipsic though consisting of numbers, letters, or words exclusively.

State street, always brilliant, presented a scene of bustle and excitement all day yesterday. The "Bee-Hive," directly opposite the Palmer House, seemed to be the converging centre toward which everybody was going. The "Bee-Hive" had announced a spring opening, and those who had shopping to do were improving the opportunity. Inside of the store the artist's skill in arrangement seemed to have been exhausted in preparing for the occasion. Particularly tasty was the arrangement for exhibition of the goods in the millinery department on the second floor. Extending across one side of the room was a drapery of black silk velvet for a background, while against this were placed all the novelties in piece goods and gauze effects to be used for hat and bonnet trimmings in the coming spring and summer season. New shades of ribbon, with ostrich-feathers of beautiful varicolored tints, made up another display. Noticeable among the new styles of spring bonnets and hats were many imported patterns brought from Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. There was no end of variety in trimmings, but the birds, that have been so popular and about which so much has been said, seem to have had their day and their places taken by rustic forms of trimming. The ... evening bonnet of the toque form is a ... piece of millinery much sought after ... unique effect. Made of pink-silk illusion, ... which is fastened small branches of natural ... and trimmed with white marguerites and ... pink roses, it is at once novel and becomingly attractive. Street hats of mahogany color are trimmed with corn ... and natural grasses. Natural flowers with ... ornaments would seem to be the prevailing style of trimming. On the same floor with the ... of millinery is the ladies' and children's suit department. Here the style of wraps in shape ... resemble the short winter cloaks, but are of lighter ... fabrics, trimmed entirely with beads and ... Among the cloaks for misses the prevailing ... was a garment in gray colors much resembling the Newmarket, but lighter and made shorter. Dainty dresses for children and infants completed the display in this department and the entire building is filled with novelties selected to suit the most whimsical.

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FABER'S DAMAGING TALE.

HE TELLS THE JURY ALL HE KNOWS OF COUNTY FRAUDS.

Other Witnesses Who Were Before the Jurors—It Is More than Likely that the Inquisitors Will Be Called On to Serve Two Weeks More—An Alleged Attempt to Turn a Witness from the Paths of Truth—Legal Devices of the Gang.

The sensation in the grand jury room yesterday was the appearance of Fred Faber, the notorious County Board architect, as a witness. Faber came into the court by the Dearborn street entrance in charge of a man who was apparently a detective. He left by the same way, guarded in the same manner. He looked cowed and sheepish and ill at ease. He was detained in the grand jury room about forty-five minutes, and his revelations were somewhat startling. He was called to tell what he knew about the sewer-building and tunnel-constructing contracts at the County Normal School. He made a clean breast of the whole thing. He told what his relations were with Hansen, the architect, with whom he was formerly associated, how he was taken up by Harley, the county contractor, when the latter quarreled with Hansen, and, coming down to details, he entered into an account of the various buildings, tunnels, and works which he designed, the extras which he O. K.'d, etc. The State's Attorney had his story pat, and the examination was consequently somewhat more brief than it otherwise would have been. Faber was called principally in relation to the construction of the Englewood tunnel, the engine-house built there by Nick Schneider, the reconstruction of the Englewood boardinghouse attached to the Normal School, the carpentry work there of Gunderson, and the plans, specifications, contracts, and extras for the building of the ice-house and kitchen at the Insane Asylum by Chris Kelling. He gave his testimony freely and put all the blame on three or four Commissioners, who, he said, ordered him to O. K. the bills presented, and told him it was none of his business whether they were all right or not. He named the Commissioners who spoke to him thus, and two are from the country and one posed as a "reformer." The Harley contracts were not gone into. He was closely examined as to his relations with Hansen, who was also a witness yesterday. In reference to the work at the Normal School he said it was slipshod, badly done, and far from being up to specifications, and when he remonstrated with the contractors he was told to go to Sheol. A Commissioner took him to task for knowing too much. He was questioned with reference to the payments made to him, and acknowledged that they were large. Mr. Faber when he left the stand was told that he might be wanted again. He was by all odds the most interesting witness yet before the grand jury, and his presence was forced by a grand juror who had outside information.

To supplement Faber's evidence the three McNichols brothers of the West Side sewer-building firm, Aug. Kelling, a son of Chris Kelling, Architect Hansen, and "Prof." Lundborg were called. The McNicholses do not appear as contractors for the county, but they are understood to be the parties behind Phil Kelly, "Buck" McCarthy's man in the sewer-building business. Kelly is without capital, but the McNicholses have lots of it. They were very reticent before the jury, and, as the saying goes, "refused to give up a thing." It was noted, however, that a friend of theirs waited patiently until the grand jury adjourned to interview a friendly member, from whom they may expect very little comfort, however.

Aug. Kelling, who transacted the financial business for his father in connection with the ice-house and the kitchen contracts at the insane asylum, was another interesting witness. The young man's father was taken before the grand jury the other day in the same way that Faber was yesterday and gave some "points," which the son probably supplemented yesterday.

"Prof." Lundborg told a brief story. He has supreme faith in the virtue of his "process," but was too poor to push it, and therefore appealed to friends, and found them. That is about all, but he told of some of the friends who befriended him.

The grand jury began work at 11 o'clock and did not adjourn until after 3, the session being half an hour longer than usual.

This was due to the presence of three witnesses and some books brought in by Mooney & Boland's operatives at half-past 2. The men refused to tell who they were, whence they came, or what they were to be questioned about. It was conjectured that they were very important witnesses, otherwise they would have come in in the usual way.

Fifteen witnesses were examined. One was Cashier Symonds of the First National bank, which holds county warrants for a large amount, payable to various parties. Some of them are indorsed by Mike McDonald and others by brother "Ed." A woman stenographer in the employ of the United States Electric Light Company told a very interesting story about that corporation's efforts to get the county contract. The bookkeeper, a Mr. Norton, was also examined. John G. Lobstein, the sash and door manufacturer of Twenty-first street, was again before the jury. Tom Bailey, ex-County Board reading-clerk, was again in attendance and under examination twice. He was mainly catechised on the way of issuing vouchers while he was in the service of the Commissioners. Mr. Carpenter, who is stated to be an architect, was a witness, and J. Culliton of Culliton, Castelloe & Co., coal merchants, was again in attendance with his books. His examination was concluded, but he would not give the details. When he departed his books were left in care of Accountant Suffield. Mr. Shane of the United States Electric Light Company was again around for a short time, as was Stephen B. Scace of Scace & Bishop, lime merchants. A man named Coffin, who was the foreman for Kelling when he built the kitchen at Dunning, had thirty-five minutes' interview with the jury. He is stated to have been an important witness, and to have cleared up several points. He was accompanied by a bailiff when he left, who saw him to the depot. Several men who had been employed by Holland in applying the Lundberg process to the County Building were examined during the afternoon.

The gang are evidently having some of the witnesses interviewed and bringing pressure to bear upon them to retract the testimony already given. An instance of this came out yesterday. The other day a witness swore that he had paid Commissioner Wren money to get orders from the county for goods. He came back yesterday and stated that he wished it understood that he had "loaned" Wren the money. Close questioning brought out the fact that he had seen the big Commissioner after he left the jury room the other day. This change of front, the only one, however, so far, shows that the gang is at work among the witnesses. It is not likely, though, that many can be turned around, as there is danger of indictment for perjury if it can be shown that retractions are due to pressure.

Jampolis and Baker are still at work on indictments, which, as fast as they are written, are turned over to State's-Attorney Grinnell and Gen. Stiles for critical examination. It is proposed to have them so carefully worded that a motion to quash any one of them will be overruled. How many are to be returned no outsider knows, but the number will undoubtedly be large, and the total number of boodlers at least twenty. It is said that over half will be Commissioners or ex-members of the board. As has been previously stated in THE TRIBUNE, the present grand jury cannot hear all the evidence of crookedness which can be presented. The only way to get it all in will be to have another special and reimpanel the same jurors. The next term of the Criminal Court commences Monday morning, so this grand jury must wind up its business Saturday afternoon. The matter of calling another special is still under consideration, and a conclusion must be reached by the end of the week. It would be asking a great deal of the present panel to serve two weeks longer, but the members are very much interested in the developments, and it is believed nearly all would consent to serve. There is no legal objection in the way, and it is the impression that they will be willing to complete the investigation and thus make the cases against the ring as strong as possible.

It was learned yesterday on good authority that one of the principal points to be made by the defense in the trials of their clients, which it is thought will commence early in June, is that the examination of witnesses before the grand jury by the State's Attorney, or, rather, their cross-examination by that officer, is contrary to the statute and the constitutional rights of citizens; and, further, that the presence of Mr. Suffield, one of the experts, is in violation of the privacy of the jury-room.

FEW EMPLOYES TO SPARE.

Heads of County Departments Protest Against Reduced Forces.

The arguments on the rule on the Sheriff, Coroner, Treasurer, and clerks of the various courts to show why they could not reduce their forces were begun yesterday morning before Judges Tuley, Moran, and Collins, sitting together in Judge Tuley's room. The clerks were all present, of course, and a goodly number of spectators, but as the hearing failed to produce anything sensational the listeners gradually dwindled away. The county officials with one voice denied that they could get along with any fewer deputies than they had, and yet nearly all, on cross-examination by County-Attorney Bliss, admitted they might lop off a few heads without detriment to the service. One of Mr. Bliss' strong points was that the law required the public offices to be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and that if this was done, instead of having the offices close at 5 p. m. as is now the custom, a large saving could be effected in a year.

Mr. Bliss, in opening the case, said he had been in hopes the heads of the various offices would unite with him in reducing the salaries of their employés. The county at the beginning of the present year had a floating debt of $1,000,000, and next year it would probably be $2,000,000. There would be less than $400,000 to run the county on for the next six months, and when that was gone the clerks would not get any money or even certificates for their pay. He suggested that the force in the Criminal Court could be reduced by lopping off five bailiffs, in the Superior Court, by dropping six bailiffs; four in the Circuit Court, one in the County Court, and one in the Probate Court. The Sheriff's office might get along with five less deputies, and the assistant night jail clerk and night matron could be discharged.

The Sheriff said he might possibly get along without six or seven of his force. Chief-Bailiff Pat Cahill was examined, and presented letters from Judges Hawes, Shepard, Garnett, and Gary, all stating that they could not get along with fewer bailiffs. Mr. Cahill, in reply to a question of Judge Moran, said the force of bailiffs would compare favorably in efficiency with that of any other city in the country.

Mr. Bliss contended that the number of bailiffs might be largely reduced by a change in the system.

Mr. Gilbert, the Clerk of the Criminal Court, came next, and admitted he might get along with fewer employés if necessary.

Col. Scribner, the Recorder, thought he ought not to be compelled to reduce his force, but said he could if it was a private business.

In the afternoon the first witness called was Capt. McGrath, the Clerk of the Superior Court, who was put through the usual examination.

Mr. Bliss said there was a great lack of system in the office, but he had no doubt Capt. McGrath's statements were correct. He, however, thought the office could be maintained without the watchman and two of the office clerks.

The last witness was Col. Davis, the County Treasurer, whose testimony was similar to that of the other witnesses. The matter was then taken under advisement, but a decision will probably not be reached for several days.

RUNNING SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

The work of the County Board is so far in arrears that it is astonishing to see the number of bills unaudited, of resolutions lying unacted upon in committees, and, worst of all, the great stacks of requisitions which have accumulated from the different county institutions, and which are unattended to simply because the committeemen cannot be prevailed upon to sit calmly down and pass upon bids. The Warden of the Insane Asylum has requisitions in for every conceivable thing from 1,000 needles to two car-loads of flour. No supplies have been purchased for weeks and the stock of goods in the storehouse is getting very low, still there is no disposition to have the requisitions filled. This undue lethargy can only be attributed to one thing—the excitement and uneasiness of the Commissioners over the work of the grand jury—and it is feared great suffering will be caused if something is not done soon.

RUM, ROMANISM, AND REBELLION.

Notoriety Given Burchard in the "Cyclopædia of American Biography."

The public has recently been made aware that D. Appleton & Co., a publishing firm of high standing in New York City, have undertaken the publication of a "Cyclopædia of American Biography," edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. The work is to consist of six large octavo volumes, of which the first has recently appeared.

Upon Page 449 of Vol. I. of the work appears a sketch of the life and doings of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Dickinson Burchard of New York City. The article is not signed and its authorship can only be guessed at. The incident to which Dr. Burchard owes the unenviable part of his fame in this world is thus related by this partisan biographer:

"A few days before the election the Republican managers called a 'ministers' meeting' in New York. About 600 clergymen, nominally representing all denominations, assembled, and Dr. Burchard addressed them in a dignified and in the main temperate speech. In concluding, however, he stigmatized the Democrats as the party of 'Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion.' Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, was present, but failed to repudiate the sentiment on the spot. Extraordinary and it was believed successful efforts had been made by the Republicans to secure the Roman Catholic vote; but these fatal words undid the work of months. Hardly had they been uttered when the Democratic managers saw their importance, and the whole country, especially near the centre of Roman Catholic population, was placarded with posters bearing 'R. R. R.,' with all manner of additions and variations. Liquor-dealers labeled their bottles 'Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion,' and nothing was left undone to convey the impression that the Republican leaders secretly, if not openly, approved the expression. The election proved closer even than was anticipated, and eventually the choice depended upon the vote of New York State, which was so evenly balanced that it remained for several days in doubt. The official count gave the State and the Presidency to the Democrats by only 1,047 votes, and the number changed by Dr. Burchard's remarks was reasonably estimated at several thousand."

The New York *Post* and *Times* (mugwumps) take exception to the above and the New York *Tribune* replies:

"The *Evening Post* and the *Times* are very angry because a reference is made to the 'Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion' speech in a notice of Dr. Burchard in a current cyclopædia of American biography. Why they should abuse the biographer for mentioning the most important fact in the venerable clergyman's life we cannot imagine. This was the only instance in history where a minister of any religious denomination succeeded by a careless phrase in effecting a political revolution. The biographer would have been a very dull and dishonest person if he had not recorded the momentous result produced by Dr. Burchard's alliterative folly. The *Times* itself discerned the importance of the 'Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion' incident when it remarked two days before the Presidential election: 'The theory that Burchard is really a secret emissary of the Democratic General Committee, and that he was hired to make a ridiculous speech which cannot but injure the Republican candidate, does not alter the fact that a large body of Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian ministers engaged in an attempt to bolster up Mr. Blaine by representing him as a champion of Protestantism.' It now swears by all the tin idols of mugwumpery that Dr. Burchard's alliteration did not injure the Republican candidate—in fact, did not cost him '100 votes in this State!'"

SENSATIONAL SCENE IN A CHURCH.

Ale-on-Toast Leonard Insults Republican Members of a Springfield (O.) Church.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 29.—An unusual scene, and one that created a lively sensation, was enacted during the morning service of the Central M. E. Church Sunday. Dr. A. B. Leonard, former pastor of the church, was filling the pulpit for the present pastor, Dr. William Runyan, and was preaching on "The Perfect Man." Dr. Leonard's prohibition proclivities are such that it is seemingly impossible for him to talk in public for five minutes without lugging into his discourse some reference to the "third party," which is nearly always in the nature of an insult to his Republican auditors. His sermon yesterday morning was no exception to his general rule.

The doctor was addressing a Springfield audience composed very largely of Republicans, and he could not resist the temptation to dip his oar into the local political stream. Mr. Oliver S. Kelly, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is a man of sterling worth and irreproachable character, against whom not a word has ever been breathed, even by his enemies. Yet Dr. Leonard, before an audience of Republicans, and in the course of his sermon, said, speaking of the perfect man: "He will warn a sinner, comfort a saint, instruct the innocent, correct the erring, pray in a revival, weep with the penitent, speak in a class-meeting, give to a benevolent collection, teach a Sunday-school class, reform a drunkard, and vote for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Any man who would say the Lord's Prayer at night and vote for Oliver S. Kelly the next day is a hypocrit."

For an instant the audience seemed paralyzed. Then a few of Dr. Leonard's worshipers clapped their hands. Suddenly in the midst of the audience the form of Mr. Peter Slack, a member of the Central Church and the Republican candidate for the Council in the Third Ward, arose, and while every eye was fastened upon him he said: "I protest against this unseemly applause, and I protest against such utterances from the pulpit by a political demagog."

The tension on the nerves of the audience can better be imagined than described. Such a scene had never before occurred in a Springfield church. Republicans, while they deplored the occurrence, could not but feel rejoiced that Mr. Slack had the moral courage to rebuke publicly Dr. Leonard's monumental audacity.

Sensible Suggestion.

New Orleans *Picayune:* The strength of railroad bridges should be tested at least once a week by running over them a heavily-loaded freight-train carrying all the watered stock, the commissioners, construction contractors, Presidents, and officers of the road. If the bridge goes down that settles it.

THE MASTER BUILDERS.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Adoption of a Constitution and Election of Officers—Special Objects of the Organization—Action Desired in Reference to Varying Lien Laws—The Proper Form of Contract—Manual-Training Schools to Be Encouraged.

The delegates to the National Convention of Master Builders reassembled yesterday morning.

The most important part of the day's proceedings was the election of officers. They are: President, J. Milton Blair of Cincinnati; Vice-Presidents, John S. Stevens of Philadelphia and Edward E. Scribner of St. Paul; Secretary, W. H. Sayward of Boston; Treasurer, John J. Tucker of New York. President Blair is a large, handsome man and a good talker. Mr. Stevens is an iron manufacturer and President of the Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia. He is below the medium hight, quite gray, and full of fun. Mr. Sayward is the liveliest and the wittiest man in the convention. On accepting the office of First Vice-President Mr. Stevens made a speech, comprised chiefly of building statistics, but closing with sound and logical conclusions on the labor question. He said some timid persons had asked what attitude the master builders would take toward the laboring classes. Some had an idea it would be an aggressive one. Nothing was more improbable. "What we want to do," he exclaimed, "is to appeal to the conservative class of workingmen—those who are not led by demagogs. We want to teach them that we are their friends and not their enemies. Our interests are identical. We want to sit down on the labor agitators and suffer no outside interference. Crush out the walking delegate and there will be no more strikes."

John S. Stevens of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on Construction and By-Laws, submitted his report, which was finally adopted. The association is to be known as "The National Association of Builders of the United States of America," its fundamental object being "to foster and protect the interests of contractors, manual workmen, and all others concerned in the construction of buildings; to promote mechanical and industrial interests; to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable information connected with the building trades; to devise and suggest plans for the preservation of mechanical skill through a more complete and practical apprenticeship system; and to establish uniformity and harmony of action throughout the country. The better to accomplish these objects this association shall encourage the establishment of builders' exchanges in every city and town of importance throughout the country, and shall aid them to organize upon some general system that will not conflict with local customs and interests, in order that through these filial associations the resolutions and recommendations of this National association may be promulgated and adopted throughout the country. Membership shall be established on the basis of associations or exchanges as follows: Properly incorporated or duly organized builders' exchanges representing collectively employers in the various trades concerned in the erection, construction, and completion of buildings shall be entitled to membership upon application and acceptance by the Board of Directors. Not more than one exchange in any city or town shall be admitted to membership. Individual members of exchanges thus affiliated shall be considered members de facto of the National association."

The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one member at large from each city represented, named by the delegation from that city, who together constitute a Board of Directors. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer constitute an Executive Committee, and as such shall see that all orders of the association and Board of Directors are carried out. The President appoints the committees from the Board of Directors, including a Legislative Committee and a Committee on Statistics. The Legislative Committee is to observe, investigate, and report to the Board of Directors upon any proposed action by legislative bodies that may affect the interests of builders; to prepare such forms of legislation as they may deem wise for the best interests of the building trades, and present them to the board for action. The Committee on Statistics is to formulate plans for the securing of statistics of importance to the building trades. Other sections of the constitution provide for representation in conventions, way of transacting business, etc.

The special committee appointed to name a place and date of holding the next convention reported that the first Tuesday in February, 1888, had been settled upon as the date and Cincinnati as the place. This met with approval. Chairman Scribner of the St. Paul delegation then invited the delegates to visit St. Paul after the convention broke up. Arrangements had been made for a special train to start from Chicago Saturday afternoon and get back Monday. Quite a number expressed their intention of going.

P. B. Wight of Chicago read an interesting paper on the contract system, the essence of which was that all blank forms of contracts for building should be uniform, that such forms should protect the builder as well as the owner, and that when some approved form of contract is adopted it is the duty of every builder and contractor to insist on its use. He offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to confer with the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Architects with a view of adopting the same form of contract that is used by that organization.

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to the proper committees without discussion:

By the Cincinnati delegation—*Resolved*, That the Standing Committee on Legislation be instructed to examine the personal lien laws of the several States for the purpose of reporting a lien law that can be presented to the Legislatures by the local organizations of each State, with a view of obtaining a uniform law in all the States.

By the Philadelphia delegation—*Resolved*, That the National Association of Builders recommend to all local exchanges or associations a uniform system of constitution and by-laws throughout the United States.

By the New York delegation—WHEREAS, The term "master," so often used on this floor, and so frequently used in the various organizations representing building-trades organizations throughout the Nation, is a term that indicates the condition of servant, and is one that time and circumstance have, to a great extent, caused to grate harshly upon the ears of sensitive people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the term of master should be, as far as possible, eliminated from the titles and records of all societies and organizations hereafter having representation in this National Association of Builders.

By the Cincinnati delegation—*Resolved*, That the increasing demand for good mechanics in each of the branches of the several building trades requires that the restrictions now existing in the matter of the number of apprentices allowed by the present labor organizations be modified, as they are unjust to both employer and employé; and that manual-training schools be instituted and fostered by the various exchanges and trades organizations.

By the St. Paul delegation—*Resolved*, That a committee of seven members of this association, representing the different sections of the country, be appointed and instructed to formulate a universal lien law, and that every organization represented in this National Association use its best endeavors to secure the passage of such a law by the Legislatures of their several States or Territories.

By the Indianapolis delegation—*Resolved*, That the Legislative Committee to be hereafter appointed be instructed to report at the next National Convention a uniform system of measurements in the different branches of the building trades.

The convention adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

A Banquet to the Builders.

The Master Painters' Association of Chicago gave a banquet at Kinsley's last night to a few of the visiting delegates to the builders' convention. Socially it was a most enjoyable affair and one that is calculated to find a resting-place in memory. Those present were J. G. McCarthy, T. Nelson, George Berry, P. M. Alissine, R. C. McLean, H. J. Milligan, M. J. Sullivan, H. L. Gay, W. L. Cossar, M. H. Godfrey, James Roach, James Carey, B. T. Collingbourne, Stewart Murray, and R. C. Miller.

DETECTIVE MOONEY ARRESTED.

He Refuses to Obey a Depot Policeman and Is Taken Into Custody.

Mr. James Mooney, senior member of the private detective firm of Mooney & Boland, was arrested at the Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren street and Pacific avenue, at 11 o'clock last night, charged with violating the depot ordinance. The alleged misdemeanor of which he is accused was refusing to drive away from the platform. Mr. Mooney was at the depot with his carriage, awaiting the arrival of his family, and had drawn up to the platform where the buses stand. The railroad company claim to own that strip of ground, and ordered Mr. Mooney to move his carriage to make place for a bus. The demand was made by the depotmaster, and Mr. Mooney refused to comply. The special policeman was called but had no better success, and at last Policeman Heilman was summoned. Mr. Mooney insisted that he knew the law, and refused to budge. He was placed under arrest and taken to the Harrison Street Station, where he was booked and released on a cash deposit.

No Such Case on Record.

Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.): March has been called a mugwump, because it blows so much, but the Springfield *Republican* thinks the resemblance lies rather in the fact that both may "come in like a lamb and go out like a lion." But the true mugwump never goes out—at least voluntarily. Once in, he stays, and if there is no law for it he has one made to keep him in.

Blackall's Best Coffee, 3½ lbs. for $1.00.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Detroits in the South.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30.—[Special.]—Today's ball game between Detroit and Savannah was such a farce that no official score was kept. Detroit made 21 runs to 1 by Savannah. Knowlton, Detroit's new left-handed pitcher, was very effective. He is not Conway's equal, but showed good control of the ball and good speed. Detroit batted Savannah's left-hander, Somers, terrifically, fielded almost errorlesly, and ran the bases like deers. Otherwise, however, the game was ridiculous and featureless. The Detroits have split up here in two teams. Manager Watkins left this morning for Charleston with one team to play there today and tomorrow, returning to New Orleans Friday, and playing there Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. The team which went to Charleston is as follows: Richardson 2d b., Brouthers 1st b., Thompson r. f., Conway c. f., Shindle 3d b., Manning s. s., Priody c., Twitchel l. f., Getzein p.

The team that played Savannah today is: Knowlton p., Ganzell c., Bennett 1st b., Dunlap 2d b., White 3d b., Rowe s. s., Smith r. f., Baldwin l. f., Hanlon c. f.

After playing here tomorrow the team will go to Charleston and finish out the four game series there Friday and Saturday. From Charleston the team will go to Birmingham, playing there Monday. The two teams will reunite in Memphis Wednesday. From Memphis they will go to Nashville, then to Louisville, and will open the league season in Indianapolis April 28. Manager Watkins has refused an offer by New York of $1,400 for the release of Shindle, who played with Utica last year. Detroit thinks he is going to be Denny's equal as a third baseman.

Opening the Season at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30.—The cold weather did not prevent about 600 people being present at the first ball game of the season, which was played today. The Baltimore team showed up in good form and did not have much trouble in defeating the University of Pennsylvania nine in seven innings, the score standing 7 to 3.

Base-Ball Gossip from All Parts of the Diamond.

Anson thinks Darling one of the best catchers in the league.

Detroit has released Tom Gillen. He has an injured hand and is not likely to play ball this season.

John Morrill says there will be no trouble about bunted fouls that are called strikes. He claims they will be called strikes and also dead balls, and no baseman can run on them.

President Soden of the Bostons has written President Spalding to assure him that there is no truth in the report that "the beautiful Mike Kelly" will not play in the Boston-Chicago series of games in this city.

"THE TRIBUNE is right about our outfield," said President Spalding yesterday. "I think we will this summer have the best outfield we have ever had. If it will be weak anywhere it will be in batting and base-running."

Dalrymple reported in Pittsburg Monday. He will lead the batting list of the Smoky City team. His arrival gave the Pittsburg papers a chance to revive that chestnut about players "being glad to get away from the tyrannical rule of big Anson."

Sullivan's batting at Hot Springs and Little Rock is said to have been terrific. Some enthusiasts declare that he hits ball harder than Anson, causing one A. G. Spalding to remark: "If he can hit the ball as hard as Anson he will do. I won't ask him to hit it any harder."

The Boston *Herald* says it is difficult to decide whether "Johnny" Ward was harder on the New York gymnasia or upon the ball-players when he said last week that he found it advisable to keep them out of the gymnasium in the winter months because they either worked themselves stiff or strained themselves on the heavy apparatus.

President Spalding of the Chicago Base-Ball Club arrived home yesterday morning. With respect to the reports about McCormick's going to Boston he said: "I have not yet had a direct offer for McCormick—only a little nibble—and he has not been released. What will be done in his case I can't tell at present. Anson does not want me to let him go. As a matter of fact, the only trouble between McCormick and the club has been a difference of opinion between him and me as to his habits. Anson is and always has been very partial to 'Mac,' and wants him this season." It is pretty safe to assume that McCormick will not be released so long as Anson says he wants him.

The Indianapolis *Journal* endeavors to explain the difficulties encountered by the organizers of the new club in that city as follows: "But few people are aware of the amount of work the directors have done to successfully establish the club. They have encountered difficulties on every hand, all of which they have overcome. The financial problem had hardly been solved until their trouble with some of the players under reserve began. It is suspected that parties in St. Louis, and perhaps Kansas City, who were disappointed when Indianapolis secured the franchise are responsible for this embarrassment. It is also charged that Spalding of Chicago, who released several of his men and sold Kelly under the conviction that he could secure Glasscock, and perhaps Denny, and thereby restore his team to its former condition, was much put out by the action of the league."

Colored Pugilists Fight to a Finish.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 30.—[Special.]—A fight to a finish under the new London prize-ring rules took place tonight between Joe Stevens and Wiley Evans, well-known colored pugilists. Two-ounce gloves were used and thirteen rounds were fought. The fight was opened cautiously by both men and went on slowly until the seventh round, when Evans landed a terrific blow on Stevens' mouth, cutting his lip fully half an inch. From the eighth to the eleventh round the bruisers came out even, but it was clearly seen Stevens was becoming winded. In the twelfth round Evans landed a blow on Stevens' neck and simultaneously Stevens closed Evans' right eye. The blow staggered Stevens, who, under the rules, had to get to his corner alone. He crawled on his hands and knees, but fainted in his corner. Evans was also staggered, and when time was called just managed to respond. Stevens had recovered somewhat and raised from his seat only to be put to sleep with a tremendous blow under his ear by Evans, which won the fight for the latter. Much money changed hands.

The Dauntless and Her Captain.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A report today found its way into print that Capt. Samuels ascribed the defeat of the Dauntless to the interference of Capt. Colt with his navigation. Capt. Samuels this afternoon authorized the broadest denial to this statement. He has also written a card for the Cork morning papers asserting that Capt. Colt in no way interfered with him, and that the rumor is an invention, as, throughout the entire voyage, he (Capt. Samuels) had supreme control of the Dauntless' sailing. Tomorrow evening the Royal Cork Yacht Club will give a banquet to such of the New York yachtsmen and guests as remain here.

Racing Events in England.

LONDON, March 30.—At the Northampton meeting the Ascot Plate, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Gen. Pearson's colt Anarch A. Taylor's colt Pull Together second, J. Ryan's filly Lilybud third. Thirty-six started. Anarch won by three lengths. The great Northamptonshire Stakes, one and three-fourths miles, was won by Leopold de Rothschild's aged horse Middlethorpe, T. Cannon's 6-year-old mare Postscript second, F. Robinson's 4-year-old colt Sandpiper third. Five started. Middlethorpe won by a length and a half.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30.—The weather today was windy and partly cloudy; track dusty.

First race, for 2-year-olds, three furlongs—Balance won by half a length, Lilly Virgil second, Badge third, beating Ruffiana. Time, 0:38.

Second race, selling allowances, three-fourths mile—Pat Daly won by a head, Fred Davis second, Twilight third, beating Long Kate. Time, 1:17.

Third race, seven furlongs—Withrow won by three lengths, McLaughlin second, Cathcart third, beating Tension. Time, 1:33¼.

Vail Must Go.

The Boston *Herald* of Sunday says: "After the May meeting in Chicago of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association it will have a new Secretary in place of Mr. T. J. Vail, who will resign. In the light of what has happened since Jan. 1 this may seem a very positive statement to make, but the *Herald* learned yesterday, on the best official authority, that Mr. Vail 'must go.'"

Pool-Selling in France.

PARIS, March 30.—The Cabinet has agreed to the adoption of the Develle betting system. This places mutual betting under the control of the racing societies, a portion of the profits from the sale of the privileges to be devoted to the encouragement of horse-breeding or to charity.

Miscellaneous Sporting Notes.

Seth Green has just distributed over 400,000 trout fry in the different streams of the State of New York.

Cleveland horsemen are willing to back W. J. Gordon's Mambrino Sparkle against Nathan Straus' Majolica.

Oliver K.'s trouble is in his left foreleg, the one which he favored last year. Then there was no swelling in the leg, and the trouble could not be accurately diagnosed. Now the limb has filled, and, as Doble telegraphed Mr. Schwartz, "is full of fever."

An offer of $150,000 for the Homewood Driving Park at Pittsburg was refused last Saturday, and it will not be sold. A syndicate of pool-sellers offer to lease it at $7,000, and would give one or two meetings a year. The property is valued at $200,000, and a real-estate ring is working to get it on the market.

Frank Parker and William Hatley were the contestants in last night's game in the handicap balk-line tournament. The game was played at Slosson's. Hatley's handicap was 225 points; Parker's 180. Parker won, Hatley scoring 193. The winner averaged 3, and the loser 3 13-60. Best runs: Hatley, 33, 22; Parker, 15, 11. Tonight Gallagher (300) and Moulds (180) will play at Superior Hall.

Dates have been claimed for a trotting meeting at the West Side Driving Park, but that a meeting will be held is a matter of uncertainty. Negotiations between the owners of the park and parties who desire to hold a meeting have been in progress for some time without any definit conclusion having been reached.

At New York last Monday night Louis Tronchet of Paris and Regis Senac, fencing-master of the New York Athletic Club, had a fencing contest for $1,000 a side and the championship of America. Tronchet is a wiry, active, little fellow, about five feet five inches, and 32 years old. Senac is lithe, about five feet eight inches, and 45 years old. The conditions of the match were two assaults of fifteen minutes each with foils, with an intermission of five minutes; after the second assault an intermission of ten minutes, followed by one assault of fifteen minutes with French triangular dueling swords. The referee was Prof. A. J. Corbessier, fencing-master at Annapolis. In the first bout the score stood—Senac, 6; Tronchet, 8; in the second—Senac, 5; Tronchet, 3; in the third (with swords)—Senac, 3; Tronchet, 6. Totals—Senac, 14; Tronchet, 17. In the first bout Tronchet was disarmed once and in the second twice. Senac was disarmed in the last bout, and the referee in watching the play too closely got a cut across the back of the hand. The spectators were principally "club men." Senac was heavily backed by members of the New York Athletic Club, who regarded him as invincible.

NO ADVANCES IN SALARIES.

The Council Knocks Off the Additional Dollars Voted to Police and Firemen.

The City Council in special session resumed its weary work on the Appropriation bill yesterday afternoon. The total appropriation of $612,000 for street-lighting was approved, although Ald. Wetherell endeavored to cut it by $40,000, as he considered the allowance that much in excess of the requirements.

The remainder of the bill was approved to the end without debate.

Ald. Colvin at this juncture announced from the chair that the appropriation is $185,000 in excess of the limit. The momentous work of reconsideration was then entered upon. On motion of Ald. Cullerton the salaries of the four City-Hall watchmen were increased from $600 to $720 per year each. Ald. Drew moved to increase the salaries of the fifty-three fire Captains from $1,200 to $1,500, and after voting down Ald. Lyke's motion to table the motion passed by a vote of 19 to 11. The departmental raise of 5 per cent does not apply, under terms of the motion, to this special increase. Ald. Dixon moved to raise the salaries of the twenty-seven Police Lieutenants from $1,500 each to $1,700. Ald. Eisfeldt instantly amended with a motion to raise the salaries in the entire Police Department 5 per cent. Ald. Wetherell took the floor with some strong remarks on "the infernal practice" of raising salaries. A score of Aldermen at once arose to accuse him of having started the practice in committee. Ald. Manierre declared that the city could not stand the outlay of $61,000, which the increase of 5 per cent in the Police Department would entail. The Chair ruled Ald. Eisfeldt's motion to be a substitute and the Chair put it on its passage. The roll was called amid considerable excitement, and the following vote recorded:

Yeas—Whelan, Appleton, Mueller, Hillock, Doerner, Mahoney, Revere, Deal, Schack, Eisfeldt, Severin, Linn, Carney, Ernst—14.

Nays—Drew, Gile, Wetherell, Clarke, Simons, Kerr, Hull, Campbell, Landon, Ryan, Manierre, Tiedemann—12.

Ald. Dixon, Hildreth, Wheeler, and Colvin, although present, declined to vote. The 5 per cent increase measure thus passed.

Ald. Cullerton then impressively informed the Council that the appropriation was $250,906 in excess of the 2 per cent limitation, and as the first step toward relief he moved to strike out $120,000 from the appropriation for bridges.

Ald. Hildreth called to mind that three years ago the Council passed a bill with a heavy surplus and the Mayor nicely adjusted it. In view of this fact, he moved as an amendment that the bill be passed as amended and go to the Mayor for settlement. Both the motion and amendment were voted down, after stormy debate. Ald. Hull then moved that all increases of salary made by the committee and the Council be stricken out and that salaries be the same as last year. This passed by a unanimous viva voce vote, just as though the overwhelming majorities for fire and police increases had never existed.

This reduction of $125,000 still left a surplus of close to $130,000, as nearly as could be estimated. Ald. Drew then moved to strike out all provisions for bridge building, except at Blackhawk street, but the motion was lost.

Ald. Manierre moved that the Council adjourn until 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening, pending which time the City Clerk should prepare a statement of the exact status of the bill as it now stands.

CAPT. EADS' WILL.

Manner in Which the Engineer Disposed of His Property.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The will of the late Capt. James B. Eads of St. Louis was presented for probate in the Surrogate's Court today. After directing that all his just debts be paid, he bequeaths to his wife and five daughters, Mrs. Genevieve Ubsdell, Mrs. Adelaide E. Hazard, Mrs. Eliza E. How, Mrs. Estell McHenry, and Mrs. Martha S. Switzer, equal portions upon all the profits upon the payments to be made by the United States Government for maintaining the jetty channel at the mouth of the Mississippi after deducting one twenty-fifth part for Mrs. Ward of Atlanta, Ga., widow of G. W. R. Bailey. Out of the first half of the million dollars to be paid him by the United States for maintaining the jetties he bequeaths $45,000 to James Andrews of Allegheny City, Pa., and $10,000 to the widow of W. Milnor Roberts; also one-half of $25,000 to Mrs. Barton Bates, and one-half of $26,281 to Mrs. Ward, née Bailey. He bequeaths to the widow of his former partner, William S. Nelson of St. Louis, $10,000 and interest out of the first $500,000 to be paid by the United States when due. Besides his compensation for services on the work at the jetties, J. A. Ubsdell, son-in-law of the deceased, is given $10,000 to be paid out of the first half-million, and a like amount out of the second half. To James F. How, E. M. Henry, and Edward M. Switzer, other sons-in-law, are given each $10,000, and interest out of the half-million held by the Government, one-half of the principal to be paid by the Government out of each half-million. The wife and two daughters, Eliza E. How and Martha S. Switzer, are bequeathed three-quarters of the remainder of the $1,000,000 as paid by the Government to be equally divided. The balance of the million, with interest, is bequeathed to his three daughters—Genevieve Ubsdell, Adelaide Hazard, and Estell McHenry, to be equally divided.

Five thousand dollars each is given to Adelaide Hazard and to Mrs. Eliza De Lavaul of Paris, a "kinswoman"; to a cousin, Mrs. Eliza Dillon, $10,000; to a sister-in-law, Mrs. Susan Stephens, $5,000; to a cousin, Fanny C. B. Miller, $500 annually during her life. His real estate is to be divided equally between his wife and Mrs. How and Mrs. Switzer. James F. How and Estell Henry are appointed executors and trustees, with permission to associate with them Messrs. Switzer and Ubsdell. Letters testamentary were issued to the executors and the will probated.

CHURCH AGAINST CHURCH.

New York Protestants Oppose a Catholic Project—The Church and State.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Evangelical Alliance has started a vigorous campaign in this city against a bill introduced into the New York Legislature by Senator Murphy with regard to the Roman Catholic Protectory and its proposed custody over homeless children. The chief provisions of the bill are in effect: That the courts shall put all children from 7 to 12 years of age found homeless in the care of the Roman Catholic Protectory, no matter who the children are or whence they come, and that the protectory shall have a part of the public school fund. To a reporter the Rev. Dr. Crosby said today:

"This is an outrageous bill. The idea of handing over all these homeless waifs indiscriminately to the care of the Catholic Church is in itself unreasonable, but the provision allowing the protectory a portion of the school fund is as much as to say that the Roman Catholic Church is the established church of the State, and is recognized as such by our Legislature. In the very monstrosity of the idea lies its weakness. It seems almost impossible to conceive of its ever passing, and yet there is no telling what a success the venture may have unless firmly opposed. The bill was introduced, I think, early in the session, and was referred to the Committee on Literature. I am not aware that the committee has yet reported on it. We are formulating a monster petition against this pernicious bill. All the Protestant churches are joining heartily in the movement, and are obtaining signatures so rapidly that I hope to be able to forward it to Albany before the end of the week."

Boodle in Control in Arizona.

PRESCOTT, Ari., March 28.—The Fourteenth Arizona Legislature has done no work during the last twenty days except jobbing and trading. The most barefaced corruption has stalked abroad, and the record makes the present Legislature worse even than the notorious Thirteenth. Both legislative branches, which are two-thirds Democratic, were elected on the proposition to reduce the railroad fares and freights. Gov. Bulick never referred to the subject in his message. A bill was introduced in both Houses to reduce the passenger fare from 10 to five cents and freights from 15 to five cents per ton per mile. The bill was defeated by a bare majority. The Governor used all his personal and official influence for the railroads. His friends in both Houses voted against the bill. Lobbyists with a big corruption fund have been present during the entire session. All save the Gubernatorial appointments were traded off to defeat the bill. Several members of the Legislature were given Territorial office by the Governor—something never done before. The railroads will charge 10 cents per mile fare and 15 cents per ton per mile freight, while in New Mexico and Texas only three cents is charge.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

GLEANINGS IN THE TERRITORY TRIBUTARY TO CHICAGO.

One of the Accused La Salle County Officials Disgorges—A Widow's Suit Against Illinois Central—Suicide of a Blind Man—Narrow Escape of Passengers on a Mississippi River Ferryboat—Georgeism in Indiana—A Boom in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

LA SALLE COUNTY (ILL.) BOODLERS.—As a result of the report of the special committee of the Supervisors of La Salle County recently made public, in which among others ex-County Treasurer Raymond was charged with a deficiency of several thousand dollars, he yesterday paid to his successor $11,000 which he admits is returned in response to the suggestions of the report. It is believed that this and the other cases reported have been under consideration by the grand jury now in session.

SUING ILLINOIS CENTRAL.—In the Champaign Circuit Court yesterday suit was begun by Mrs. James Mear against the Illinois Central Company for the killing of her husband in the wreck at Savoy last winter. The wives of Messrs. Dunlap, McDonald, and Todd each received promptly from the company $5,000, but Mrs. Mear's claim was refused because her husband was engineer on the wild train which dashed into the standing train. A large number of witnesses also appeared before the grand jury who are trying to fix the responsibility for the accident.

FRUITS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—Careful investigation shows that apple trees are uninjured in Southern Illinois, and the same is the case with the cherry, hardy varieties of blackberry, and other small fruits. There will probably be a few peaches grown on young trees, but the prospects for a crop were ruined by the extreme cold weather.

FARMERS AFRAID OF FLOODS.—Snow fell all yesterday at Litchfield, and the ground is covered to a depth of five or six inches. Farmers in the bottoms are apprehensive of considerable damage being done by floods in case the snow goes off with rain.

PARSONAGE BURNED.—At Merna, McLean County, Tuesday night, the Catholic parsonage, occupied by the Rev. Father O'Connor, was destroyed by fire, with its contents. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

BOX FACTORY BURNED.—The Alton box manufactory was burned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. All the machinery was destroyed and a large amount of lumber was consumed. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $13,000.

DROWNED HIMSELF.—Winfield Fullerton, the blind son of a widowed mother, committed suicide in Sterling yesterday by jumping into Rock River. Despondency produced by sickness was the cause.

FIRE IN CANTON.—Fire in Canton Tuesday night, supposed to have been incendiary, damaged the opera-house and the stores of Schradki & Sklarek and B. Vittum to the amount of $10,000.

FAILURE.—The boot and shoe firm of Ebinger & Benzinger of Mount Pulaski, Logan County, failed yesterday. An execution for $7,000 was served upon the firm.

Minnesota.

THE FLOUR MARKET.—There was a better demand for good milling wheat on the local board in Minneapolis yesterday, but very little was taken for export. The receipts were lighter than usual, aggregating only 148 cars, while shipments were 107. Eighteen mills are running, turning out about 23,000 barrels of flour. The stock of flour now in Minneapolis is quite low, as the recent heavy shipments have about cleaned up all the surplus produced in the city. It is understood that the millers have plenty of flour on consignment in the Eastern markets, which will come out as the demand increases.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A FERRY.—While the cable ferry at Winona was going across the river about midnight Tuesday with a hack, baggage-wagon, and passengers from the Burlington train the boat was struck by a large field of ice, the cable snapped, and the boat was carried down stream. Policemen on shore got aid and with two skiffs and a rope got the boat safely into shore after it had gone down about two miles. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning when the people on the boat got ashore. The ice has gone out and the river is clear to St. Louis.

HEAVY PINE-LAND SALE.—In Duluth yesterday Gaff, Murray & Co., bought 10,000,000 feet of standing pine on the Nemadji River from the Duluth Company.

DEATH OF AN EX-CONGRESSMAN.—Ex-Congressman James Mathews of Knoxville died yesterday, aged 82 years.

Indiana.

STATE ORGANIZER FOR GEORGEISM.—Warren Worth Bailey, whose paper, the Vincennes *Sun*, was the first in the United States to openly advocate the single tax idea, has been appointed State organizer for Indiana by the Land and Labor (Henry George) Club, and will proceed to organize clubs in all the principal towns in the State.

Michigan.

ACCUSED OF GRAVE OFFENSES.—John N. Foster, Superintendent of the State Public School for Dependent Children at Coldwater, stands accused of very grave offenses. The Board of Control of the school have adopted a resolution to investigate Foster. The charges affect Foster's moral character and are backed up by affidavits, which accuse him of lying and treachery toward employés of the school; the use of coarse and vulgar language in the presence of employés and inmates; excessive punishment of inmates; and criminal intimacy with female employés. The fact is also stated in one affidavit that in 1873 Foster was accused by a 16-year-old girl whom he was conveying to a family in Ludington, Mich., for adoption, with assault. The matter, it is said, was hushed up at the time, and the Board of Control in secret session exonerated Foster. Foster is 45 years old, married, and has a family. He is a member of the Baptist Church, teacher in the Sunday-school, and has a National reputation among those engaged in State charity work. Secretary Randall says that these stories are all known to Foster, who himself asked for an investigation. Mr. Randall acknowledged that he believed Foster had at least been indiscreet.

REAL ESTATE BOOM IN SAULT STE. MARIE.—A wild scramble for real estate is at its hight in Sault Ste. Marie. Nothing approaching this boom has been seen in the State. Unreasonable deposits are exacted and freely paid on options of twelve hours, and fabulous prices are being paid for lake frontage. Trains from all directions are loaded with speculators. It is claimed that more than half a million dollars actual trading has been done during the last three days, and fully as much more property is represented in short options held by heavy deposits.

Iowa.

THE PROHIBITION WAR.—The temperance people of Burlington have made a new move in the direction of the enforcement of the Prohibition law. Since the law went into effect there has been much litigation, the cases generally resulting adversely to the saloonkeepers. Some of the cases were appealed to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal at the last term held at Des Moines rendered decisions in several of them, uniformly against the saloons. Notwithstanding all these legal decisions the saloons still flourish and their number apparently has been increasing, even places against which injunctions have been secured running openly. At a meeting of the Temperance Alliance a week ago the statement was made that the Sheriff had persistently failed to serve writs and in other ways connived at the violation of the law. As a consequence a petition was filed late last evening in the office of the Clerk of the District Court charging the Sheriff with neglect of duty and maladministration, and asking for his removal. The charges are made that not a single writ has he served as provided by law, and that parties ordered committed by the court have been permitted to go at large or have been held in only nominal confinement. Court meets April 11, when the case will probably come up.

BOTTLERS ORGANIZED.—Representatives of the bottling industry in twenty cities of Iowa met in Des Moines yesterday and formed a State Association. The following officers were elected: President, John D. Vail, Marshalltown; Vice-President, J. H. Herald, Council Bluffs; Secretary, G. R. Wheeler, Council Bluffs; Treasurer, C. Matthews, Burlington. Several compacts were made for the mutual protection of the members. The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Davenport in April, 1888.

PROHIBITIONISTS GAIN A POINT.—In the United States District Court at Council Bluffs yesterday Judge Love released from custody Constable Pierce of Des Moines, who had been arrested for refusing to give up liquors seized by him when replevined by a writ from a Federal Court. The Judge held that he was doing his duty under the State law, and could not be disturbed by a replevin process. The liquors seized amounted to $6,000.

FARM WORK CHECKED.—Farm work has been checked in Keokuk County by a snowfall of six inches, the worst of the winter. Spring wheat is mostly all sown. The acreage is about the average. Some have sown oats. Fall wheat promises to give a good yield. The acreage is somewhat above the average.

PRESIDENCY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—The Regents of the State University held a meeting yesterday in Iowa City to consider the matter of the selection of a President to succeed Dr. Pickard, resigned. Several prominent educators have been spoken of, and the following were present at the meeting on invitation: Prof. E. Emerton of Harvard College, Prof. Shafer of Cornell, Prof. Williams of Boston, Prof. Samuel J. Kirkwood of Wooster, O., and President D. B. Purinton of the University of West Virginia. Choice is said to lie between Prof. Emerton and Prof. Shafer. The board left the matter in the hands of the Executive Committee, which will act decisively within the next two weeks.

Wisconsin.

ADVERSE TO MRS. BEEM.—Judge Cleveland of the Oshkosh County Court yesterday rendered a decision adverse to Mrs. Lulu Stoughton Beem, wife of Gen. Beem of Chicago, on her petition for one-third of the estate of Harvey L. Kimberly of Neenah as the devisee of the estate of Mrs. Kimberly under an action to set aside the latter's will. The estate is valued at $50,000.

MILWAUKEE NEWS.—S. T. Hooker and J. H. Crittenden, well-known members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, yesterday sold to a syndicate of capitalists 2,100 acres of mineral lands in the Vermilion region for $180,000. The property was taken by Hooker and Crittenden less than two years ago, at the time of William Hooker's failure in Duluth, for $5,000, which was then considered a high price for it.

Suit for damages has been brought against Manager Jacob Litt of the New Academy by James O'Neill of theatrical fame. The complaint alleges that Manager Litt allowed Horace Lewis to produce Charles Fechter's version of "Monte Cristo," of which O'Neill has the exclusive right.

Dakota.

KILLED HIMSELF.—Charles Schuchardt, a market gardener near Milbank, was caught Tuesday night in a compromising situation with the wife of a citizen, and being warned by the injured husband to leave the Territory before morning, went to his home and shot himself.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

J. M. HILL .... Manager

LUCILLE—BY S. G. PRATT.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS.

Miss Van Arnhem will sing at each performance. Dr. Pierce will sing the tenor part. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.

Monday, April 4—Bishop, the Great Mind-Reader. "The Brain an Open Book." "Startling Exemplifications." "Most Marvelous Results." "The Innermost Thoughts" "New and Wondrous Experiments." Exemplifying his remarkable powers in startling and novel feats of mind transference.

POSITIVELY LAST DAY

Columbia Theatre Art Sale.

STEVENS' ART GALLERIES,

24 and 26 E. Adams-st.

This Thursday Afternoon, 3 to 6. Evening, 8 to 10.

NO RESERVE. NO POSTPONEMENT.

List of Paintings and Statuary to be Sold Today:

Francesca da Rimini, original cost $6,500
Death of Juliet, original cost 4,500
Niagara Falls, original cost 2,000
Eternal Snows of Colorado, original cost 2,000

STATUARY.

Ino and Bacchus, original cost $2,000
Jephthah's Daughter, original cost 2,000

These statues are of Carrara Marble and life-size. And other objects of art too numerous to mention.

This will be the Last Opportunity. DO NOT NEGLECT IT.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.

David Henderson .... Manager

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS HIT!

Every Evening at 8, Wednesday & Saturday Matinee.

SECURE SEATS EARLY. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S NEWEST OPERA, SECURE SEATS EARLY.

RUDDYGORE,

With the strength of

McCaull Opera Comique Co.

Jno. A. McCaull, Proprietor and Manager.

The piece will undoubtedly fill the house every night.—Chicago Tribune.

Seats Secured Two Weeks in Advance. Sunday Evening—W. Irving Bishop, Mind-Reader.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS.

Tonight, Friday and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee.

ANNIE PIXLEY. M'LISS,

The Child of the Sierras. New Songs, Dances, Duets, etc., etc.

Next Week—Kate Claxton and Chas. A. Stevenson in a special production of "THE TWO ORPHANS."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee. LAST WEEK of the Romantic Emotional Actor, ROBERT B. MANTELL, In John W. Keller's Modern Society Drama, TANGLED LIVES.

Sunday, April 3—The grand Spectacular Drama, MICHAEL STROGOFF.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK. TONIGHT AT 8.

J. C. DUFF'S COMIC OPERA CO. IN A TRIP TO AFRICA.

SECURE SEATS EARLY.

Next Attraction—Hoyt's latest success, "A HOLE IN THE GROUND."

WINDSOR THEATRE.

North Clark and Division-sts.

Tonight at 8, L. R. Shewell's beautiful romantic drama,

SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

With the original cast and scenery. Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros.', 101 State-st., at box-office prices. Next—E. T. Stetson in "Neck and Neck."

CASINO—North Clark and Kinzie-sts.

Prices—25, 35, and 50c. Matinees—All seats 25c. But four nights more—Sat. and Sunday only Matinees. HALLEN & HART'S FIRST-PRIZE IDEALS. May Howard, Ella Wesner, M'Avoy & Hallen, Fox & Van Auken, Derville Family, The Luciers, and others. Pre-eminently the Greatest Specialty Show traveling. Next Monday—Hall-Bloodgood Specialty and Burlesque Co.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

Nightly, Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2. Greatest Success in Chicago. HOUSES PACKED!

Edwin Arden in "Eagle's Nest."

Monday—"Shadows of a Great City."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TONIGHT AT 8. Everybody's Favorite, OLIVER BYRON, Supported by KATE BYRON, In the romantic drama, INSIDE TRACK. TONIGHT AT 8.

Friday, April 1—Ladies' Souvenir Night: Charm Fac-Simile of Jerry's Lantern. Saturday Matinee, April 2—Children's Souvenir Matinee. Next Monday—"Around the World in 80 Days."

STANDARD THEATRE.

Halsted-st., Blue-Island-av., Van Buren, and Adams-st. car lines pass the Theatre.

Tonight at 8 o'clock—THE WIDOW—Tonight at 8. Positively the first and only engagement in Chicago this season of the distinguished artist, RHEA, Supported by Mr. Arthur Forrest and an excellent company. Next week—Frank Jones in "Si Perkins."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

146, 148, 150, and 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.

Week Beginning Monday, March 28. Extraordinary Local Convention. —THE FATTEST FOLK OF CHICAGO.— Theatre No. 1—Tableaux Vivant Company. Theatre No. 2—French Zouave Specialty Company.

CRITERION THEATRE,

Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.

Every evening this week. Saturday and Sunday Matinees. T. J. FARRON, Miss Grace Emmet, and an excellent cast, in the laughing success, A SOAP BUBBLE. Prices 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Next Week—The SPARKS CO. in A BUNCH OF KEYS.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,

Randolph-st., near Clark.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF FEATURES. Theatre No. 1—Seaman's Specialty Co. Theatre No. 2—Ritta Bey's Egyptian Sensations and the English Marionettes. Curio Halls—Tattooed Couple. Ida Williams, Giants, Albinos. New Wax Works. Hourly Stage Shows.

PANORAMA.

Battle of Shiloh.

The Grandest Exhibition on Earth. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open every day and evening.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG!

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887.

WILLIAM SMITHE, Premier of British Columbia, is dead.

SAMUEL F. TURNER, a well-known hotel man of this city, died yesterday.

A CONGRESS of persons opposed to secret societies is in session in this city.

THE Connecticut Legislature has passed a Ten-Hour law for women and children.

FOUR Mexicans fired on two United States soldiers at Fort Ringgold and killed one.

IT is estimated that the public debt decreased about $12,000,000 the present month.

THE Coercion bill appears to exceed in stringency the worst anticipations of the Irish.

A NATIONAL Association of Builders of the United States was organized in this city yesterday.

GOV. HILL of New York is expected to veto the Crosby High-License bill should it pass the Senate.

THE New York *Sun* is authority for the statement that Mr. Blaine will sail in June for a year's tour abroad.

A FRESH attempt on the life of the Czar of Russia was made at the Gatschina Palace Tuesday, but he was uninjured.

A WEALTHY wholesale merchant of St. Petersburg has been killed for refusing to give 80,000 rubles to the Nihilist fund.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has returned to London and reappeared in the House of Commons, where he was warmly greeted.

AT Ottawa, Ont., the thermometer registered 10° below zero yesterday and there were from four to five feet of snow on the ground.

SENATOR STREETER'S bill prohibiting the selling or giving to minors of tobacco in any form passed the Illinois Senate yesterday.

A MEETING of the British Conservatives to consider the political situation, over which Lord Salisbury will preside, will be held today.

AT the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company yesterday a proposition was adopted for the settlement of the Government debt.

THE members of the British House of Commons will in a body attend the State jubilee service in St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, May 22.

MR. YOCUM'S joint resolution proposing the reform of the judicial system of the State was favorably reported from committee to the Illinois House yesterday.

A. J. BALFOUR, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been made the victim of a hoax, an alleged infernal device sent to him proving on investigation to be harmless.

THE will of the late Capt. James B. Eads was presented for probate in New York yesterday. The bulk of his fortune is divided among his family and relatives.

THE report of the State Board of Health upon the pollution of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers by Chicago during December, 1886, and January, 1887, is printed elsewhere.

REPRESENTATIVE FULLER'S bill fixing the legal rate of interest in Illinois at 6 per cent and contract rate at 7 passed the Illinois House on third reading yesterday by a vote of 89 to 31.

WHEN the Illinois House adjourns tomorrow it will not meet again until next Wednesday, in order to allow the members to vote at the local elections. The Senate extended the time to Thursday.

THE trouble between the two labor organizations, the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Miners and Mine Laborers, was adjusted yesterday at a conference of the leaders.

THE French Cabinet has agreed to the adoption of a system of betting on races, a portion of the profits from the sale of the privileges to be devoted to the encouragement of horse-breeding or charity.

THE local money market was active and firm at full previous rates of discount. Local securities were in good demand and firm. New York exchange was steady and sterling stronger. Stocks in Wall street showed signs of free realizing at the recent advance. —The Chicago produce markets averaged firmer, except that sample grain was depressed by freight considerations. Wheat was stronger on unfavorable crop news, which led to local buying, and short-ribs were in urgent speculative request on the report of heavy shipments to the South. As compared with Tuesday pork and lard closed unchanged, meats 10 cents higher, wheat ¾ cent higher, corn and flaxseeds steady, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye ⅛ cent higher, and barley 1 cent higher.

UNDER the caption "Beginning to Work Mischief" the New York *Tribune* discusses the exorbitant increase of the Pacific coast wool rate, and very unjustifiably declares the interdiction of the California traffic a legitimate result of the Inter-State act. This is not true in any sense. If the Pacific roads can show any excuse or justification whatever for giving California an exceptionally low rate without a corresponding advantage to the wool-growers of Colorado and New Mexico, such a practice can be continued under the new law by the express authority of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and it is therefore grossly unjust and unfair to attribute to the act results opposed to its purpose and which can be brought about only by willfully perverting its principles. If an embargo is laid on the California wool traffic it will not be the result of the Inter-State act, but of the course pursued by the Pacific roads in making the new law odious and oppressive. Why should the New York *Tribune* give aid and sympathy to such a scheme?

THE salary of a Supreme Court Judge was fixed by the Constitution of 1870, as THE TRIBUNE stated yesterday, at $4,000, but the first General Assembly to convene thereafter raised it to $5,000 a year, where it has remained ever since. That was half a generation ago, when the cost of living was much less than it is at the present time, and when the income of a practicing lawyer was considerably less than it is now.

THE OTTAWA "CONVENTION."

It is very evident that the handful of obstructers from the Illinois River cities who met in what they call a convention at Ottawa Tuesday mean to use every means in their power to defeat the Chicago drainage purification scheme if possible. The resolutions adopted are in the main absurd and are evidently the production of the "learned person" who has been contributing long-winded ignorant articles on sewage by filtration to a paper owned by the Chairman of Tuesday's "convention" at Joliet. Any appearance of moderation in the last resolution is intended to deceive. It is meant to offer amendments to the drainage bills which will render it impossible for Chicago to accept them. The too astute gentlemen will find that Chicago is not at their mercy. If they succeed in having hostile and impossible amendments fastened on the bills, or in having consideration of them postponed for two years, Chicago can adopt other methods of drainage and water supply that will answer her purpose fairly well for a year, until the upper-river towns can see that they are standing in their own light and opposing their best interests, if it turns out that her delegation of forty members have not enough influence with the Legislature to carry the drainage bills on their merits. Under the existing law we can enlarge the capacity of the pumping-works at Bridgeport to 60,000 cubic feet a minute, sending a larger stream of sewage down the canal and through Joliet, winter as well as summer. The canal bridges can be raised higher at little expense, so as to let the boats pass under them, and we can build the dam at Summit higher and stronger, so as to prevent the flow of the spring flood waters of the Upper Desplaines into the Chicago River, which carries the sewage out towards the water-supply crib. We can raise sufficient money for those purposes without any trouble.

We have now a fund of $1,500,000 in the City Treasury, increasing at the rate of $1,000 per day, and which will increase more rapidly under our next administration, for improving and extending our water supply.

The original tunnels to the crib were so constructed as to provide for their being carried out further into the lake. Mr. Chesbrough, under whose superintendence they were built, always maintained that the tunnel could be carried out a mile further by using air pressure to hold up the roof and preventing the lake from breaking through the blue clay in which the tunnel is excavated. If the lake tunnel were pushed out half a mile further the sewage carried out into the lake in the spring would rarely extend that far. At the distance of a mile further the sewage might not spread that far out in ten or twenty years to come. If the drainage bills are defeated by the Legislature listening to pig-headed or knavish objections—for there is knavery in alliance with ignorance at the bottom of it—Chicago can begin the work on this extension the ensuing summer. The cost will not be great, and can be easily met from the ample water fund. The improved methods of crib-construction and of tunnel-making will greatly facilitate the work while reducing the expense. The freshets caused by the floods of the spring barely carry the sewage to the present crib. It may not reach 3,000 feet beyond once in a dozen years. Thus can we secure an abundant supply of absolutely pure lake water for a long time to come at a very moderate cost. In the meantime the Chicago sewage will flow down through the canal under the nostrils of the dog-in-the-manger obstructers. They will have neither pure water from us nor an improved waterway.

It is a great mistake for the gentlemen of the "convention" to suppose they have Chicago "cornered" and that they can dictate onerous terms. Chicago has the means to take abundant care of herself, notwithstanding their obstructive tactics.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Legislature will not entertain any hostile or impossible amendments from this little faction of selfish, shortsighted malcontents and that they will not postpone action on the bills. Chicago is willing to do all that is reasonable and fair and within her ability, but she refuses to be blackmailed. The bills are in themselves meritorious, and members of the Legislature should act on them on their merits intelligently, and not be influenced by the selfish clamor of a coterie of soi-disant public guardians who are working for personal schemes kept in the background.

THE OUTCOME OF GEORGEISM.

What would be the outcome of Henry George's scheme as set forth in his lecture and book, supposing it could be put into operation? Its first effect would be to abolish all private ownership in land and make all freeholders renters. That is the fundamental principle upon which he has built up his entire grotesque scheme. "Private property in land is robbery," he says. And again, "Private property in land is bold, base, enormous wrong, like that of chattel slavery." To break down this private ownership, now possessed by millions of families, he will levy all taxes on land clear up to its rental value, wipe out the freeholders, and make them State tenants—more literally State serfs—reproducing the present miserable conditions of India, Egypt, Ireland, and of Russia before the emancipation of the serfs. That emancipation changed 30 millions of land-renting serfs into freeholders. For the independence, therefore, of private ownership we should have the misery of State tenantry, resulting in the enrichment of the officeholders comprising the "State" and the impoverishment of the multitude who cultivate the soil.

Second, Henry George boldly advocates the throwing open of our markets free to all Europe. This would involve a deficit of 200 millions of revenue. To make good this shortage he would levy 200 millions in taxes upon the farms of American husbandmen, the hardest-worked class in this country.

Third, the George scheme would abolish all taxes, National and State, on liquor and add 150 millions a year to the taxes of farm and lot owners to replace the loss. He would repeal the forty or fifty millions a year tax on tobacco and reimpose it on the farms and city lots. He would make the land pay everything; he would pile on one or two billions of tax rents on farms and lots, which means the confiscation of land value, not stopping short of force even to accomplish it, and to reduce farmers and lotowners to the condition of the Irish tenantry. Such would be the outcome of Henry George's ruinous, preposterous scheme. And this is what he proposes as a patent remedy for poverty in this country! Summed up, this peripatetic crank offers universal pauperism as a remedy for the existing poverty. That is what it means.

STOPPING TRADING IN GRAIN FUTURES.

The bill introduced into the Illinois Senate by Mr. Forman "to prevent gambling in grain, provisions, or other farm produce" is a curious document. It provides, in effect, that no one shall be permitted to buy or sell for future delivery any kind of farm produce unless he be a farmer. All other parties who buy or sell grain or provisions can only do so by instantaneous transfer of the paper which certifies to ownership of the property so bought or sold, or a written contract with the producer of the same that it will be delivered in due time. To insure against evasion of the law it is provided that it shall be the duty of every party making such a sale to furnish a written statement containing the names of the parties from whom the property was bought, etc., and to keep the same, with a record of the party to whom it was sold, in a book which shall at all times be open to inspection by the Judges, the State's Attorney, or the foreman of any grand jury that may desire to examine such record. A failure to comply with these terms, or the permitting of a violation of the law upon the premises controlled by any owner or agent, is to be visited by a heavy penalty, it being stated to be "the intention of this act to prevent, punish, and prohibit in this State all gambling transactions in grain, provisions, or other farm produce, no matter where conducted in this State."

The fact that the penalties in this bill are not to apply to sales by farmers of grain or other produce sold by them either for immediate or future delivery sufficiently exposes its absurdity. By allowing one section of the community to do what is unlawful for others even to attempt to do it is self-branded as unconstitutional. But supposing such a law could be enforced, the result would be most disastrous, and that to the very class which it is professedly intended to benefit and protect. Such a law would bring back the "good old times" when wheat sold at 50 cents per bushel so long as any but an insignificant quantity remained in the hands of the producer, and was then liable to advance to three times as much when bought for consumption. And there would be strict justice in an important difference between these two sets of prices, as well as good warrant for it. So long as the farmer is not enough of a capitalist to be able to carry his own crop through a considerable part of the year he must either borrow from some one who has the money to spare or sell to an intermediate buyer. In the absence of the latter he would have to pay usurious rates to the former, which would probably prove a much greater burden than any that he is called upon to bear now. The intermediate, or "middle man," is at present willing to operate on a comparatively small profit because he knows that on a speculative market he can always sell his risk to another man whenever conditions seem to make that desirable. If he were obliged to stand the chances of a decline through several months of holding the property he would not assume the risk without an equally large margin of possible profit, and the more the speculative market is repressed by legislation the greater is the gulf of possible loss that stares in the face the middle man who undertakes to tide over the produce of the farm between the producer and the consumer. It is a point that should never be forgotten in this discussion that before the War wheat sold in this city at 50 and 60 cents per bushel, and there were then no reaping machines or other of the modern appliances for cheapening the cost of production. The railroad and the steamship have done a great deal in lessening the difference between the cost on the farm and in the places where the food is eaten; but the existence of a speculative market has contributed to the same result in no small degree. Abolish that, and we do a great deal towards bringing back the price conditions of a quarter of a century ago, when the farmer always obtained but a shade above starvation prices, simply because he was every time at the mercy of the buyer.

It should be observed, however, that the preceding remarks do not apply to bucket-shops. The so-called trading in those insitutions does not help one iota in the carrying of the produce of the farmer between the time that it is ready for market and that at which it is actually wanted by the ultimate consumer. An effective bill to repress the bucket-shop would be a very good thing. A law to prevent the speculation which helps to hold the produce of the farm on the line between the two classes spoken of would be a very bad one. The latter kind of trading may be designated as gambling, and in part may be so, but to suppress it in the hope of benefiting the farmer would be like "cutting off the nose to spite the face."

THE COUNTY BUDGET BILL.

The General Assembly has at last got through with one Cook County bill—the one requiring the consent of a majority of the abutting property-owners along each mile of street before city or village authorities can grant a right of way for street, steam, or other railways. This, in effect, is a repeal of a law created without warrant of statute or common law by a judicial decision, and is protection against apprehended, rather than actual, boodleism. The Governor's signature to the bill is not a matter of doubt. He has done nothing in the veto line since he was elected this time, and will hardly begin now. But what is needed for Chicago and Cook County is protection not so much against possible as actual abuse of authority, and the Legislature should enact several pending measures, more especially the County Budget bill, which has passed the Senate and is before the House buried under an avalanche of bills having precedence of it in the usual order of business. It must be dug out and put upon its passage. There will not be much more done until after the spring elections next Tuesday, and tomorrow the adjournment will be until Wednesday; but after that there should be a buckling down to hard and steady work.

There is really nothing novel in the Budget bill, although it would be little short of revolutionary in its effect. It simply proposes to apply to the county the checks and counter-checks in matters of finance which have been found necessary in city, State, and National affairs, with such incidental changes apposit thereto as can be secured in that connection. This bill does not change the terms of members of the board nor provide for the election of a Chairman by the people, but it does require the passage of annual appropriation bills, with all the restrictions therein involved, and makes the County Clerk *ex-officio* County Auditor. The boodleism into which Cook County has drifted is largely the fault of our system. Of course, no defect in the machinery of any public trust can excuse its breach, but it may enter largely into its explanation. Such a bill ought to have been passed long ago. Other counties besides Cook need it. The present county system is much the same as it would be for a business-man to dispense with ledgers and depend upon memory and memoranda extries. It came into vogue when County Supervisors, as they were then called, had very little to do except to look after a few odds and ends of local public affairs. The Supervisors were then selected from the heavier taxpayers and simply came together a few times in the year to receive, audit, and pass upon bills against the county. The present abuses are of latter-day growth. Nowadays the functions of county government are as well defined as those of any part of our complex system of government, and county expenses as calculable in advance as National, State, municipal, or town. The county has its fiscal year, and its beginning is, as it clearly should be, sandwiched in between the close of the assessment and the commencement of the collection of taxes. After valuations have been fixed the county determines, within the limitations of law, the tax levy, basing it upon the probable requirements of the several branches of expenditure for the ensuing year. That estimate should not be haphazard or in a lump, but as specific or differentiated as if the appropriations were to come out of a city, State, or National Treasury. Such retorm must be the foundation of permanent relief from ring plundering.

THE TORY COERCION BILL.

Mr. Gladstone's exposure of the real character of the Tory Coercion bill is timely. It gives the world a glimpse of one of the most unjust, oppressive, and despotic acts ever conceived by a civilized nation in dealing with the wrongs of one of its dependencies. It is in all its principal features a monstrous usurpation of the rights of Magna Charta, intended not only to subjugate but to degrade Ireland and to force the payment of rentals beyond the productive capabilities of the tenants.

It is not necessary to go further than the jury provisions of the Coercion bill to show its injustice. In certain classes of crimes it abolishes the jury system altogether. In all other cases it directly denies the Magna Charta right of every man to be tried by a jury of his peers. It not only so increases the powers of magistrates that they may sentence men charged with intimidation or boycotting to six months' hard labor, they being the sole judges of what constitutes intimidation and boycotting, but it absolutely excludes the peers of prisoners from the jury-box, and thus substantially packs the jury against them; and, as if this were not enough, provides that the Irish trials shall be held in London, which, as Mr. Gladstone says, is a blow at the national feeling of Ireland which will aggravate every existing evil. It would be far more honest for the Tories to abolish the jury system entirely. In that case men might now and then obtain justice. Under the jury provisions of the Coercion bill there can be no hope of their ever obtaining it. And this kind of injustice the bill proposes to make permanent! The *Pall Mall Gazette* aptly and justly criticises this attack upon jury rights:

It is a fraud, and English people can easily form some idea of the essentially fraudulent character of the proposal by asking themselves what confidence they would have in the administration of justice in this country if it were the law that publicans should always be tried by a jury of teetotalers, Protestant lecturers by Catholic jurors, and Social Democrats by rabid Tories. The essential principle of trial by jury is to popularize the administration of justice by filling the jury-box with men who are drawn from the same social, religious, and political strata as the man in the dock. To alter this is to destroy the spirit of the institution while paying hypocritical homage to its outward form.

Finally, this monstrous bill makes provision for rigid censorship of the Irish press and for the absolute suppression of the National League, and thereby cuts off all freedom of speech or printed opinion. No wonder that Mr. Gladstone, contemplating the savagery of this bill, declared that it made one's blood boil. It denies even the common fundamental rights of law and justice to the Irish people. It applies to them a rule based upon absolute force, and proposes to perpetuate it, thereby putting the stamp of inferiority upon them; and all this because the tenants cannot pay their rents and the landlords in most cases will not reduce them. Coercion is not to be applied because there has been an increase of crime or outrages. Mr. Gladstone has exposed the falsity of this excuse. Coercion is to be put in operation as it has been in India, and as it was when the Egyptians were spoiled, to grind the Irish still further down and squeeze the last penny that can be got out of their wretched existence. It may be that such a bill can pass. It may be that the mugwump Unionists will help to pass it, even. But if it should it will be a sorry day for English Toryism. The whole civilized world will rise and cry out against such monstrous brutality and injustice.

MR. E. S. DREYER, a prominent Democratic banker, in an interview yesterday stated the following home truths:

His [Nelson's] election means great injury to business. Eastern capital will be withdrawn and moneyed men will go abroad rather than engage in business. The workingmen are being misled. They think the election of the Socialist ticket will get them a lot of offices, but the facts are that it will so cripple business that the workmen themselves will be the first to feel the evil effects.

The two points which Mr. Dreyer makes should be well considered—first, that the success of the Nelson ticket means injury to business and great damage to the city; and second, that workingmen themselves, who have been duped by the Socialistic agitators, will be the first to feel it. Capitalists will not use money unless they can spend it, and they will not spend it unless they can put it to some productive use—that is, spend it in wages, material, and for the support of labor so as to enable workingmen to live. If capitalists are suspicious or scared, however, they will simply withdraw their capital and use it elsewhere. In voting for Nelson, therefore, workingmen are simply voting to take the bread out of their own mouths. They will be left destitute of work and its reward, while the leaders and demagogs who have duped them will be the only ones who will profit.

REPRESENTATIVE LITTLER is still troubled in spirit over the dogged neglect of the Republican members of the Appropriation Committee to attend its sessions and expedite legislation in its line. The Democratic members are quick to respond, but he cannot get along without some Republicans. If Mr. Littler will only take the advice of THE TRIBUNE he will have no trouble. Let the gleaming steel of a brand-new ax peep out from his belt as he enters the committee-room. If that does not bring them in let him go to work on the huge logs being rolled through the Legislature in the interest of the "combines" small and great, making the chips fly right and left. The music of his ax will be as irresistible as the pipings of the pied piper of familiar story. Some will rush in to save the bills in which they are specially interested, others again to help on the good work of cutting down the appropriations by "spelling" the sturdy chopper in swinging his ax.

THE people of the West Division may form some idea of the result that would follow the success of the Socialistic ticket by contemplating what would happen in case the Socialist Altpeter were elected. There are about 65,000 dwelling houses in that big division, mostly owned by their occupants—certainly a large majority of them. These would be assessed by a Socialist, who believes that no man has the right to own a house of his own, and that every man's property should be turned over to the so-called "State." West-Siders may get some idea from this of the manner in which their property may be confiscated by taxation if the Socialists come into power. Are they fairly alive to the danger which confronts them? Should the whole Socialistic ticket succeed and the city be turned over into the hands of the element it represents it would only extend the area of confiscation and destruction of property and property values. Its success would certainly shatter confidence in Chicago's future stability and prosperity to a very injurious extent.

THE questions pending in this election are not those upon which the two great parties usually divide. The tariff, revenue, silver, land, railroads, or inter-State commerce issues are not raised. It is purely a local question, growing out of the unfortunate and dangerous issue which has been raised by the Socialists, who have gained control of some of the labor organizations and propose to use them to get control of the city. If they are successful and elect their man Nelson, who is simply a tool in the hands of Currlin, Morgan, Schilling, Stauber, and Altpeter, it means the destruction of all public confidence; and, confidence once destroyed, it will take a long time to restore it. It means a serious blow to the prosperity of Chicago, the crippling of industry, the removal of business-men elsewhere, the cessation of improvements, and the withdrawal of Eastern capital. It will be a damaging blow to the name of the city abroad. It will check all growth and prosperity as certainly as the sun will rise tomorrow. It will turn the city over into the hands of the lawless elements. Every Democrat who owns his house or has a business, who has the interests of the city at heart, and who believes in law and lawful government, has just as much interest in the election of Roche as the Republicans. Mr. Roche represents law and order, personal liberty, security of life and property, and the prosperity and well-being of the city. Nelson represents lawlessness, violence, the destruction of the city's business, and danger to its safety. There can be no doubt which way good Democratic citizens should vote.

SIX HUNDRED convicts in Sing Sing Prison and several hundred more at Auburn are crying for work. Warden Brush says that if these idle men are not furnished with employment some of them will go insane. What a showing this makes for the senseless outcry begun a few years ago against convict labor—the people taxed to support idle prisoners who suffer for lack of work, and who would be only too glad to support themselves.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE high protectionists in control of the Pennsylvania Legislature have concluded to retain the services of Sam Randall, leader of the protection wing of the Democrats in the House. They have fixed him up a district in Philadelphia which will be sure to send him back to Congress to use his influence to retain the War high taxes on the necessities of life. The New York *Post*, free-trade mugwump, tells how and why it was done:

The tribute which the Pennsylvania high-tariff Republicans pay to Mr. Randall as a party ally by laying out a Democratic district for him in Philadelphia would be less marked if this apportionment was merely a natural and just one, made by an equitable division of the territory according to population. But when it is found that, in order to keep Mr. Randall, the Democrat, in the House of Representatives, the partisan Republicans at Harrisburg who make the apportionment have gone out of their way to patch him up a district that will give him a Democratic majority, then the value of Mr. Randall as a Republican ally becomes all the more apparent. The arrangement of districts reported by the committee last week divides those of Philadelphia, according to population and latest vote, as follows:

	Population.	Majority.
First District	166,908	5,024 R.
Second District	139,596	6,056 R.
Third District	108,988	3,586 D.
Fourth District	192,485	9,481 R.
Fifth District	125,000	2,906 R.
Sixth District	119,123	3,961 R.

Thus, in order to make a Democratic majority for Mr. Randall, the Republican legislators have to construct a district which contains nearly 40,000 less population than the average population of the other Philadelphia districts and 83,500 less than the most populous of these.

CLEARLY the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward are in dead earnest to rid themselves of being longer misrepresented in the Council by Lyke. Through trickery he obtained a colorable nomination at the Republican primary, but the Executive Committee of the ward club of the party, after a patient hearing of all the facts, have repudiated the nomination, have denounced it as fraudulent, and have determined to support Mr. McGregor, an earnest Republican of capacity and brains, who owns considerable property in the ward. There should be no doubt about the election of Mr. McGregor and the defeat of Lyke. The taxpaying Democrats should vote for McGregor and make his election sure by a sweeping majority.

A DEEP-LUNGED Democrat, using the typical Democratic simile, at day before yesterday's convention wanted "loyal Dimmycrats to die wid their boots on, their face to the foe." He is understood to be a trifle doubtful about the course finally resolved upon:

We're Dimmycrats loyal, we'd have ye to know,
But we're stin' too much av this haythenish crow!

Our plans be's all blasted, our cake does be dough,
Fur all av our schamin' we've nothin' to show.

Ache hope we have cherished must glimmerin' go.
We've the hardest of rows now betune us to hoe.

The "Ould Man" is laughin': "Yez rape as ye sow!"
An' the byes is all swearin': "What's up, I dunno?"

We're cowld an' we're hungry, our spirits is low,
We're achin' an' quakin', we're rowlin' in wo!

The "fifty" committee has tuk us in tow,
But what can we luk fur from Lawler & Co.!

MR. A. J. MIKSCH, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Eighth Ward, deserves the hearty support of every taxpayer there. He is a reputable business-man, an employer in an extensive way, and served with distinction in the ranks of the Union army. Though of German parents, he was born in this country, and received an excellent education. He is a good speaker, and would therefore add to the debating ability of the honest men in the Council. Should he be elected, and there is an excellent prospect that he will be, the Eighth Ward will feel more honored in his success than it has had occasion to feel heretofore.

CURRENT NOTES.

It must be discouraging to the fool-killer to realize how far behind in his work he is getting.—*Life.*

"Shocking unprincipled lot, those 'bus conductors! One of them passed a bad sixpence on me a fortnight ago, confound him! I've not been able to get rid of it yet!"—*Punch.*

Merchant—"Beg pardon, but your bill is 60 marks and you have given me only 50." Poet—"But don't you know that it is a poet's first principle to leave something to the imagination?"—*After Fliegende Blatter.*

Wife (to husband)—"Why is young Tompkins called a good fellow by his friends?" Husband—"Because he is always good-natured and pleasant, can tell a story well, spends his money freely, and shamefully neglects his family."—*New York Sun.*

Teacher—"You must not come to school any more, Tommy, until your mother has recovered from the measles." Tommy—"There ain't a bit of danger that she will give them to me." "Why, how is that?" "She is my stepmother."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Why was eternity made, papa?" asked Reginald. "So that a cricket match could be played clear through," replied papa, who had lost three days from the office in a busy time watching the first half of one inning played half through.—*Burdette.*

A little 4-year-old in New York created a ripple by remarking to the teacher of the Sunday-school class: "Our dog's dead. I'll bet the angels were scared when they saw him coming up the walk. He's awful cross to strangers."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

A resident of another city than Boston, who, as a dentist, writes professionally, says that nothing is superior to Boston brown bread for bone and tooth building, and that baked beans should be on the table, hot or cold, at least three times a week on account of their supply of lime salts.—*Boston Journal.*

Omaha dame—"I don't think you ought to sit on the same sofa with Mr. de Lone when he calls to see you, dear." Charming daughter—"Why, the sofas are great big things. What difference does it make?" "He might forget himself and suddenly reach over and kiss you." "Humph! He hasn't sense enough."—*Omaha World.*

"Why do you think you can be of service to us?" asked the Superintendent; "have you ever had any experience in railroading? Did you ever work on a railroad?" "No," said the applicant; "I never worked on a railroad exactly, but I've always done business on borrowed capital and been in debt all my life." He was appointed financial agent right away, without examination. —*Burdette.*

PERSONALS.

Little Joe Davis, son of Jeff Davis, died at Richmond during the War, and a fund is being raised in that city for the perpetual embellishment of his grave.

Mrs. Polk, widow of James K. Polk, still resides in the old homestead at Nashville. She is over 80 years of age, but is in good health, and possesses a memory of unimpaired vigor.

Democratic ex-Congressman Adams of New York thinks the Republican Presidential nomination lies between Blaine and Sherman, and either, he believes, would be dangerous to the Democrats in New York.

Prof. Max Muller, judged by his titles, is probably the most distinguished man in England today. He has more than forty honorary suffixes to his name, but he does not use all of them in his ordinary correspondence.

Rufus T. Bush, owner of the Coronet, was at one time a schoolmaster in Michigan. Now he is a millionaire, owner of the *Brooklyn Magazine*, and a member of the Standard Oil Company. This shows the demoralizing effects of life in New York.

Congressman Bayne's wife has a curious country house at Bellevue, a few miles down the Ohio from Pittsburg. It is perfectly round in shape and has some remarkably odd rooms. A round hall in the centre, following closely the lines of the house, is lit by a skylight.

The King and Queen of Italy will open the National Exhibition of Fine Arts in Venice April 25. Great preparations are being made to prepare the Royal Palace for the probable visit of the Empress of Austria. The number of artists exhibiting exceeds 1,700, among them being many English painters residing in Italy.

The Rev. Jo Cook is evidently on a heavy down grade in the estimation of Boston people. The *Herald* says he has ceased to be even interesting, and adds: "His manner of treating questions has no longer novelty and his egotism is becoming a trifle tiresome. He has never gone deep enough into his topics at any time to afford essential edification to those whom he addresses."

Thaddeus Stevens received his first nomination for Congress through the device of turning forward the hands of a clock. The delegates to the nominating convention were chosen by ballot, and one of Stevens' friends turned the clock ahead sufficiently to shut out the votes of five men who would have given the nomination to A. Herr Smith instead of the great commoner.

Of the three daughters whom Longfellow immortalized in that beautiful poem, "The Twilight Hour," Alice alone remains unmarried. She lives in the old "Cragie House" at Cambridge with her bachelor uncle, the Rev. Samuel Longfellow. Edith Longfellow married Richard H. Dana. Anna Allegra Longfellow, the youngest daughter, about two years ago married Joseph G. Thorpe Jr., a young Boston lawyer and brother of Mrs. Ole Bull.

AGAINST ALL SECRET SOCIETIES.

Including the Masons and the Knights of Labor—Socialism Denounced.

A congress of churches and Christians convened in Hershey Music-Hall at 9:30 yesterday morning about 300 strong. The Rev. Calvin W. Pritchard, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order. Among those present were: The Rev. J. E. Ray, M. C. Ranseen, C. E. Evald, B. T. Roberts, Joseph Travis, Calvin W. Pritchard, editor *Christian Worker;* J. B. Stoddard, Secretary National Christian Association; C. A. Blanchard, Wheaton; the Rev. John G. Fee, Berea College, Kentucky; the Rev. C. C. Foote, Detroit; N. Wardner, Syracuse; the Rev. M. A. Gault, Secretary National Reform Association, Philadelphia; Bishop M. Wright, Oregon; President L. N. Stratton, Wheaton; President H. H. George, Geneva College, Pennsylvania; the Rev. J. A. Cole, Shaingay, Africa; the Rev. G. E. Milton Hastings, Nebraska; the Rev. Mr. Porter, Minneapolis; the Rev. William Dillon, editor *Christian Conservator*, Dayton, O.; the Rev. A. C. Hand, Deland, Fla.; the Rev. E. D. Bailey, editor *American*, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. W. W. Ames, Menominee, Wis.

The Rev. H. H. George was chosen Moderator. Halleck Floyd of Ohio said the secret lodge system sought to establish a common brotherhood by striking out everything hostile to Jew or Gentile, Christian or heathen. It was, therefore, not Christian. The catholicity of the order was the constant boast of the order. In the light of Christianity this boast was its weakness. There must be a revolution of sentiment in regard to the whole system. It took the crown of glory from the church by making a pretense to charity. The festivities of lodge balls and suppers and the regalia of the orders, were so many traps to catch young men. The secret society which fostered slavery and had protected the rum traffic was already tottering.

E. D. Bailey, editor of the *American*, Washington, D. C., spoke of "What We Know About Secret Societies." The books which the members of the orders had written and the record in the daily papers of the transactions of the orders from day to day were sufficient. Mr. Bailey then gave an extensive review of the history of secret societies, and referred to the Ku-Klux and Socialists as later branches of the secret system. Three of these orders wielded so much political influence that a candidate for any political office might as well sign his own political death-warrant as to say a word against any one of the three societies.

George W. Clark, the "Old Liberty Singer," sung a solo in praise of the dawning of the new era of anti-secret societies. Letters of regret were then read by Dr. Stratton from the Rev. David McFall, Chambers Street Church, Boston; the Rev. H. L. Hastings, London; the Rev. C. E. Mather, Gray Eagle, Minn.; the Rev. A. H. Thompson, New York; Dr. James McCosh, Princeton College; Howard Crosby, Dr. R. S. Storrs, and Dr. George F. Pentecost, Brooklyn.

At the afternoon session Halleck Floyd made a proposition to appoint a committee to formulate a plan by which an alliance of churches of all denominations might be permanently formed, the object of which would be the overthrow of the secret society system. The proposition was adopted by the convention and Mr. Floyd made chairman of the committee.

"Secret Societies and Civil Courts" was the subject first discussed. The Rev. N. Wardner, editor of the *Wesleyan Methodist*, thought that a Masonic criminal at the bar was armed with a signal, which, if given to Judge or jury, entitled him to their assistance up to the point of death. These signs must be obeyed, for if not the Masons had sworn to have their throats cut. It could not be expected under such circumstances that the civil law would be executed against Masonic criminals.

The Rev. William Dillon said that Odd-Fellowship excluded the doctrine of Jesus Christ. When the lodge goes into a man Christ goes out.

Augustus Coles, a colored man from Central Africa, said he represented millions of people. He had been initiated into five secret societies in Western Africa. He thought that Masonry was one of the secret forces working for the destruction of law and order.

President C. A. Blanchard opened the discussion of the topic "What Have Secret Societies Done for the Working Classes?" There were 312 churches in Chicago, including all organizations of religious societies. There were over 850 lodges, including 200 lodges of Knights of Labor. There were over 85,000 men in these lodges sworn to obey the laws of the orders. These lodges were schools for instruction in atheism. What was not good for a man's wife was not good for the man himself. If the General Government had ordered the 16,000 men at Packingtown to strike the men would have resented it. They would have declared that the Government had no right to say when a man must work and for how long. And yet these men were forced to stop working by the action of a committee from another city. A laborer who was a member of one of these secret lodges went home in the morning not knowing whether he would be allowed to work until night or not. During the last winter two regiments of militia had been ordered out to overawe a secret lodge. The lodges which threw bombs into the ranks of policemen, into newspaper offices, and into the homes of the rich would receive universal attention, but they were no more dangerous than others about which not so much was said. If some lodges were permitted to defeat the ends of justice in the courts others would plan dynamite campaigns. The only safety of the people was in the establishment of divine law.

William D. Thomas of La Crosse, Wis., said he was a Knight Templar and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He thought the convention was wasting its time on something of which it knew nothing, and could not know, unless the delegates were Freemasons. He could prove what had been said of Freemasonry to be false. A man who revealed the secrets of his order was a perjurer.

In reply to expressions of disapproval by the audience the speaker said, "Hogs grunt if they don't like it," and was called to order by the Moderator.

At the evening session the first half hour was devoted to a service of song. President H. H. George of Geneva College discussed the relations between secret societies and the church. The Rev. L. A. Johnson of Rockford, Ill., talked of the relations of the foreign population to secret societies. He said that the spirit of secretism was planted here by foreigners. They had encouraged Socialism. Organized labor and Socialism were growing closer together. Self-interest promoted labor organizations. They were instituted largely for the purpose of destroying the property of others.

Mr. J. R. B. Arnold, by the aid of a stereopticon, showed some of the phases of masonry. The convention will reassemble this morning.

VERY LITTLE POLLUTION.

CHICAGO SEWAGE IN THE ILLINOIS AND DESPLAINES.

Rapid Oxidation Between Chicago and Joliet—No Impurity to Speak Of at Ottawa and Peoria—The Greater the Quantity of Water Passed Through the Canal the More Rapidly Is the Sewage Oxidized—State Board of Health Observations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has made a report upon the pollution of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers by Chicago sewage during December, 1886, and January, 1887. Dec. 7 at Joliet the water was nearly clear, with a bad odor, and showed the presence of 11 parts of free ammonia in 1,000,000. By the time it had reached Ottawa, the 9th, it was clear, had very little odor, and the free ammonia in 1,000,000 parts was 1.52. This gives a good idea of the rapidity with which the sewage is oxidized. Dec. 13, at Joliet, the water was nearly clear, with a marked odor and 13 parts of ammonia to the 1,000,000, and the same day at Ottawa it was in the same condition, except that there was less than half the proportion of ammonia. Dec. 18 at Bridgeport the proportion of ammonia was 17.6, and the water was nearly clear, with a very bad odor; Dec. 20 at Joliet the ammonia had decreased to 13.20; and the water was nearly clear, with some odor; and Dec. 22 at Ottawa the ammonia figures were 6.80, and there was only a slight odor. Dec. 27 at Joliet the proportion of ammonia was 18.40, the water was clear, with a bad odor; and the next day at Ottawa there was less than one part of ammonia in a million, while there was much floating matter, the water was of a peculiar yellow color, and possessed a very unusual odor. Jan. 1 a Joliet observation showed 11.60 parts of ammonia, and clear water, with a bad odor. Jan. 3 at Lockport the proportion of ammonia was 9.20, while the water was clear, with a very bad odor. At Ottawa the following day the odor had disappeared, the proportion of ammonia was 8.20, and the water clear. Jan. 8 at Joliet the proportion of ammonia was 8.40, and the water was clear, with very little odor. The same day at Ottawa it showed 2.30 parts of ammonia, while the water was turbid, with an unnatural odor. Jan. 15 at Joliet the proportion of ammonia was 5.40, it was clear but dark, and had a slight odor. At Peoria the ammonia figures were 1.26, and the water was clear, with a barely perceptible odor. Jan. 18, at Bridgeport, there were 6.60 parts of ammonia, the water was clear, and there was not much odor. Jan. 22, at Joliet, there were 3.24 parts of ammonia, and the water was turbid, with considerable floating matter and a slight odor. At Ottawa and Peoria, however, the water was clear, with very little odor and only two or three parts ammonia. Jan. 29, at Joliet, there were 3.20 parts of free ammonia, while the water was turbid and odor slight; and at Peoria the same day there was about half of one part in a million of ammonia and no odor.

The object of this investigation was to ascertain what effect low temperature and the freezing-over of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers had upon their pollution by Chicago sewage.

During the period under observation the canal was frozen over fifty-six days and the rivers about fifty days. Soon after the canal was frozen over there was an increase of the pollution at Joliet compared with the observations made last summer, and Dec. 9 it was observed at Ottawa, where none was found when the examinations were made in June, July, and August.

The pollution continued to increase until the maximum was reached Dec. 27 at Joliet and about Jan. 4 at Ottawa. This increase, however, was not alone owing to the ice and low temperature, but to the fact that an accident occurred at the pumping works at Bridgeport while they were being tested before acceptance from the contractors by the city, so that practically no water was pumped from Dec. 7 to 27, inclusive.

During this period when the canal was not frozen over only about 17,000 cubic feet of water per minute passed through by gravity, and when frozen over only about 15,000 cubic feet.

The afternoon of Dec. 27 the pumps were set in motion and until the end of January about 50,000 cubic feet per minute was pumped from the South Branch of the Chicago River into the canal. There was a marked decrease of organic matter in the water at Joliet Jan. 1. This decrease continued until the end of the month, when the quantity of organic matter was less than at any time for the seven months previous.

From Jan. 4 to the end of the month there was also a marked decrease of organic matter at Ottawa.

At Peoria a small amount of sewage was observed Jan. 8. This increased until the 22d, but entirely disappeared the 29th.

It has been estimated that it takes water from Lake Michigan to reach Peoria—when at a low stage—about twenty-five days. With the ice covering during the period under investigation the pollution by Chicago sewage was not manifest at Peoria until about thirty days after the pumping ceased, early in December. This was no doubt partially due to the fact that during December only 1.78 inches of rain fell, and of this .90 of an inch was snow, practically having no effect in increasing the quantity of water in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers. The pollution disappeared from Peoria in about twenty-one days from the time it was first noted. This latter effect was no doubt largely due to the result of the increased velocity caused by the pumping of 50,000 cubic feet of water per minute from the 27th of December to the last of January. This is probably the first time since the construction of the pumping works that Chicago sewage has reached Peoria.

Jan. 22, 1.37 inches of rain fell, and this, in addition to the melting snow, caused freshets in some of the tributaries of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, and no doubt affected the chemical determinations of the samples of water collected at Joliet, Ottawa, and Peoria that day.

In some respects the investigation is not as complete as desired, owing to the difficulty in collecting the samples of water and also the fact that several of them were frozen in transit. The water collected at Joliet was all obtained under the same conditions and with regularity.

The investigation has demonstrated that in winter the amount of sewage pollution is almost entirely dependent upon the amount of water that passes through the canal from the Chicago River, also that not as much sewage goes into the canal when navigation is closed as when it is open, or, in other words, more of the sewage is deposited in the river in winter than in summer, when the tugs and vessels stir it up.

Lucky Mr. Morrison.

New York *Sun:* The Hon. William Ralls Morrison should send a letter of thanks to the Hon. Jehu Baker. If that venerable statesman had not beaten him in the Congress election in the Eighteenth Illinois District last fall Mr. Morrison's salary would now be $5,000 and not $7,500. Besides, in his new post the great Horizontalist will be able to see the country as he rides from city to city with the ease if not the magnificence of the Civil Service on an examining tour. Still, as Mr. Morrison's desire for exertion hardly amounts to a passion, he may prefer to be a sitting rather than an itinerant Commissioner.

In any case he ought to thank Uncle Jehu. It is better to be an I.-S. Commissioner with an army of clerks under him than to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee with only one clerk. It is more joy to sit upon railway managers than to be sat upon by protectionist majorities. It will be more fun, although perhaps just about as unsafe, to cut down rates than to cut down duties. Decidedly Mr. Morrison ought to get along better on his commission than he did or would in Congress. Moreover, his chances of returning to Congress in the dark forward and abysm of time are as dim as the tear-turbid eyes of Brother Watterson's goddess are at present.

Mr. Morrison has reason for thankfulness. We hope he will like his new post. We are sure that he will try and not overwork himself. But we implore him to be gentler to the railroads than he was to the tariff.

Allurements of a Second Term.

Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): Those persons who expect to find Cleveland declining the Presidential office do not know the power of a salary of $50,000 a year to a man who once took the office of Sheriff and saved all the fees, including the hangman's.

The Condition of Two Booms.

New York *Graphic* (Ind.): Mr. Blaine's boom is in prime condition and his friends will keep it so; whereas Mr. Sherman has his boom still to create, and it will require a mighty sight of nursing and watching after it is completed.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

MORLEY AND HARTINGTON ON THE IRISH CRIMES BILL.

Chief-Secretary Balfour's Unenviable Position—Chicago's Interest in the War Against Coercion—Bismarck's Plans Concerning Alsace-Lorraine—Another Attempt to Kill Russia's Ruler—A Merchant Murdered by Nihilists—The Paris Mystery—Cable Notes.

LONDON, March 30.—Mr. Morley, addressing the Liberal Radical Union on the Irish Crimes bill tonight, said the provision for changes of venue of trial was a grotesque and malignant proposal—one that showed the Government had not an insight into the national sentiment of the Irish people. The Liberals pledged themselves to make every effort to undo the mischief and injustice that would result if the bill should pass. The country had arrived at a crisis in its history. The responsibility for the tremendous plunge about to be taken rested upon a section of the Liberal party, the section which would henceforth be called the Coercionists-Radical party. He was confident such a black, sinister measure as the one now proposed could never be carried. It was outrageous to give summary power to a magistracy composed of men untrained in law and merely creatures of the Executive. The bill would fail to deal effectively with the evils of boycotting. He denied that the National League terrorized or coerced people. The suppression of the league would multiply the number of secret societies and deprive the tenant of a safeguard against the landlord. The passing of the bill would be to Ireland humiliation and to England a lasting disgrace.

Lord Hartington delivered a speech at the inaugural dinner of the Liberal-Union this evening. He said the effect of Gladstone's open espousal of the action of the Parnellites during the present session was to divorce still further the opposing elements of the Liberal party. The round-table conference had broken down. Unionists were not prepared for reconciliation based upon a formula they did not understand. The question of excessive rents in Ireland was open for argument. He was not prepared to say they were excessive. It would be wise and reasonable for Parliament to abstain from any attempt to deal with rents as fixed by the Land act of 1881. Doubtless some evictions, though legal, were harsh and cruel, and if the Government could devise some more equitable method, though it could not hope to satisfy public opinion in Ireland, it would go far toward satisfying the conscience of the people of the kingdom. With regard to the Crimes act he knew a severe trial was about to be put on many who hoped they would never again have to vote for such a measure. But those who refused to allow Ireland to govern herself were bound to find some remedy by which she could be governed, and by voting for the second reading of the Crimes bill they would have a remedy before them in the definit shape of the Government proposals. Unionists were determined to do nothing to turn out the Government as long as it maintained the law.

It is thought neither Lord Hartington, nor Lord Randolph Churchill, nor Chamberlain will speak on the first reading of the Crimes bill.

It is announced that Lord Salisbury will be unable to preside at the Conservative meeting tomorrow night. W. H. Smith will occupy the chair in his stead. The Opposition has informed the Government it is willing to allow the first reading of the Irish Crimes bill tomorrow if the second reading is deferred until after the Easter recess. The Government is not inclined to consent to the proposition.

Colorado with the Irish.

DENVER, Colo., March 30.—The House today adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, By this General Assembly, that the cordial greeting and sympathy of this General Assembly be and is hereby extended to the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone, the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, of the House of Commons, and the people of Great Britain and Ireland, in their just and heroic warfare against the oppression of the people of Ireland by a system of misrule which in the judgment of mankind should be abolished and no vestige of it left to tell the story of the barbarism of its slavery.

Action by the Chicago City Council.

At the session of the Council yesterday afternoon Mayor Harrison read the appended resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Dublin March 7, and addressed to him in a letter from the Lord Mayor, T. D. Sullivan, M. P.:

That, in view of the speech on Irish affairs delivered Saturday evening in London by the Prime Minister of England, we, the municipal representatives of the Capital of Ireland, feel bound to make a solemn and most emphatic protest against the threatened withdrawal of the right of trial by jury from the people of Ireland. That we believe the effect of this and the other measures of coercion indicated in the recent speeches of members of the present Government will be to produce in this country great injustice, much suffering, and grave danger to the public peace. That we hereby appeal to all liberty-loving people in Great Britain and to the enlightened opinion of the free peoples of the civilized world against this threatened outrage upon the public right and constitutional freedom, and that we instruct our Town Clerk to have copies of this resolution, sealed with the city seal, transmitted to the parliamentary and municipal assemblies and other public bodies of Europe, America, and Australia.

The letter from the Lord Mayor accompanying the resolution, and addressed to "His Worship the Mayor of Chicago," merely outlined the premises leading to the resolution.

Mayor Harrison then presented a resolution from his own hand to be forwarded in reply, as follows:

WHEREAS, It is stated that the English Government is threatening to withdraw from the people of Ireland the right of trial by jury; and

WHEREAS, We recognize in England the birthplace of that right, as well as of the right of habeas corpus; therefore be it

Resolved, by the City Council of the City of Chicago, that we most respectfully request the Ministers of her Majesty the Queen of England that they forbear to make this attack upon the spirit of liberty; that we believe the world will view it with horror and will consider it the backward step of the nineteenth century, and we feel it will be a stain upon the escutcheon of England. Further be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Prime Minister of England by the Mayor.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

Lord Lansdowne's Tenants.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30.—In regard to a cable dispatch from London stating that Lord Lansdowne had offered to stop the eviction of tenants on his estates in Ireland who would pay any portion of their rent without costs, the Governor-General says that no fresh instructions have been issued, but that his agent has throughout offered to deal leniently in the matter of legal costs with any tenants showing a bona-fide desire to meet their liabilities.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Bismarck's Ideas Concerning Alsace-Lorraine—The Talk of War.

BRUSSELS, March 30.—The Belgian paper *La Meuse* prints a report of a conversation which it says Bismarck had with an illustrious Belgian during the recent fêtes at Berlin in honor of the ninetieth anniversary of the Emperor's birth. According to this report the German Chancellor said he had abandoned the idea of neutralizing Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine) because it would be a dangerous delusion. The neutrality of the Powers, he said, was only preservable so long as the people were prepared to defend their neutrality by force of arms, and he could not admit that such a determination existed in Reichsland. "Therefore," said the Chancellor, "we intend the provinces shall remain incorporated with Germany. Their fortresses are a strong bulwark against France, and for us they have the advantage of removing by several days' march the starting point for an aggressive movement against us from France. Two months ago I feared there would be war. I do not now. Still, we must be prepared for war. We never know what is to happen. Who could have expected a few years ago that the Pope and I would become faithful allies?"

Legislation for Alsace-Lorraine is to be again delegated to the Reichstag. A bill will shortly be introduced to restore the status existing prior to 1879. Autonomous legislation of the Provincial Committee and the Secretaryship of State are to be abolished. If the provincial administration is to be modeled after the Prussian Provincial Governorships the post of Staathalter will become doubtful. While France discusses Germany's permanent possession of Alsace-Lorraine Germany desires greater security against French agitation.

Looks for a Conflict.

LONDON, March 30.—The Rome correspondent of the *Chronicle* asserts that Galimberti, while in Berlin, obtained a promise from Dr. Windthorst to reverence and obey the behests of the Holy See. The correspondent also says Galimberti obtained the impression that any attempt to improve the relations between France and Germany would be hopeless and that war would soon be a certainty.

BALFOUR AND COERCION.

A Review of the Political Situation—General Gossip from London.

LONDON, March 29.—[New York Tribune Cable.]—The Coercion bill appears to exceed in stringency the worst anticipations of the Irish. Judging by the reception they gave Mr. Balfour they regard it as a really formidable engine for the enforcement of the law. During the Chief Secretary's speech, which lasted two hours, they left him hardly a quiet minute. "Scornful laughter," "Trying interruptions," "Excited demands for his authority," "Renewed outbreaks of jeering laughter," "Mr. Healy angrily intervening contemptuous sneers"—such are some of the phrases in which the Liberal home-rule organ describes the participation of the Parnellites in this debate. Not less violent is the organ itself this morning. "One of the worst bills ever brought into Parliament," says the *Daily News*. "Ministers ask the House to declare that the British Constitution shall be suspended in Ireland and the liberty of every Irishman be at the mercy of the Executive." That is hardly a scientific description of a measure some leading provisions of which are borrowed from Mr. Gladstone's Crimes act. However, the bill seems likely, if today's talk be taken seriously, to make permanent the present division of the Liberal party.

There is not a rift nor a sign of a rift in the Unionist alliance. The Unionists themselves seem in more of a fighting mood than ever. Details of Mr. Balfour's bill will be freely criticised, but Mr. Chamberlain is not less firm than Lord Hartington, nor Lord Hartington than Mr. Balfour, in belief in the urgent necessity of coercion as the sole means of restoring the reign of law in Ireland. The provisions for taking evidence in cases of crime before any individual has been accused, for summary jurisdiction of magistrates over specified offenses without a jury and with power to sentence to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, the power of changing the venue within Ireland—all these are approved by all sections of the Ministerial majority, though additional safeguards against magisterial mistakes may be proposed.

Lord Hartington as a journalist is a novelty indeed. He appears today as a contributor to the first number of a Liberal-Unionist weekly, founded to advocate the policy of the Unionist wing of the Liberal party. Perhaps the most interesting passage in Lord Hartington's article is the declaration that there is not a single Liberal-Unionist who believes in coercion as a policy, but all believe it a necessity for any civilized country to assert the supremacy of law. Mr. Chamberlain has an article in the same journal, sternly hostile in tone to Gladstonian home rule. He declares that the whole responsibility for Liberal disunion rests with those who postpone the Liberal program to the program of the Chicago convention. Mr. Caine, who is their caucus manager, cries out for open war against the Gladstonians. This founding a Unionist organ is but one item in the program which Mr. Chamberlain indicated lately at Birmingham. Reunion is to come, if at all, after a protracted trial of strength between the two wings of the Liberal party.

Lord Randolph Churchill has returned to London and reappeared in the House of Commons, where he was warmly greeted. He is looking better than for years. Nothing has been heard since his return of his reëntrance into the Cabinet. He is understood to have brought back with him some new scheme or proposal for a new deal in politics, but no hint of this mystery is yet disclosed.

Lord Rosebery has arrived in Berlin, where he is practically the guest of Prince Bismarck.

Viscountess Strangford's death deprives the poorer classes in London, Eastern Europe, and Egypt of one of their best friends. This accomplished lady since her husband's death has devoted herself to the organization and administration of some of the most useful and admirable charities in the world. The Victoria Hospital at Cairo was her latest creation.

People are reading Lord Tennyson's jubilee ode today with incredulous amazement that these unmusical verses, awkward phrases, and meaningless coinages, like "Lord Territorial" and "Lord Manufacturer," should be signed with the Poet Laureate's name.

G. W. S.

Trying to Frighten Balfour.

LONDON, March 30.—A brief sensation was caused today by a report that yesterday evening an attempt on the life of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was discovered and frustrated. In the mail at the Oxford street branch of the post-office there was a small box addressed to Mr. Balfour. The mail clerk thought the package was peculiar and suspicious looking, and he obtained permission to have it opened. It was found to contain a small vial filled with what was thought to be an explosive compound, connected with springs attached to the bottle. Careful investigation today has, however, shown that the whole thing was a hoax. The box was a jeweler's scarf-pin box, and the small bottle inside was filled with brown powder made up, probably, of pulverized coffee.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Another Attempt Made Upon the Life of the Czar—A Merchant Murdered.

BERLIN, March 30.—Authentic information has been received from St. Petersburg that a fresh attempt was made upon the Czar's life at the Gatschina Palace yesterday. The Czar was not injured.

A wholesale merchant of St. Petersburg, reputed to be worth millions, has been shot and killed by a man to whom he refused to give 80,000 rubles toward the Nihilist fund. The murderer has been arrested. Other Russian capitalists are fearful of suffering a similar fate. They are receiving letters threatening them with immediate death if they do not comply with demands to furnish money for "the common cause."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Seditious placards were secretly posted throughout the university buildings today proclaiming the address recently presented to the Czar did not represent the real feelings of the students. The Czar and Czarina will return from Gatschina tomorrow to attend the grand military concert here. Every possible precaution will be taken to insure the personal safety of the imperial party.

LONDON, March 30.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Prince of Wales has received advices which corroborate the report of the attempt to kill the Czar, and the consensus of opinion at the Carlton Club is that the rumor is correct. Downing street neither admits nor denies having received any information concerning it.

The Paris Murder Mystery.

PARIS, March 30.—Mlle. Sabathier, the mistress of Pranzini, the Italian under arrest for the murder of Mme. Regnault, her maid, and the latter's little daughter the night of March 17, states that the night of the murder Pranzini told her that while he was visiting Mme. Regnault another man called to see her. She told Pranzini to hide and he did so. While concealed he heard stifled groans.

Do Not Want Criminals.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 30.—In the Colonial Assembly today a stringent bill was introduced for the protection of the colony against foreign criminals. Shipmasters landing any such criminals are made liable to a penalty of five years' penal servitude and their vessels will be forfeited.

American Missionaries Attacked.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—A mob of Greeks last Sunday attacked with stones the residences of American missionaries in Smyrna. The American Legation here asked the Porte to send a man-of-war to Smyrna to protect the missionaries.

A Duel Expected.

PARIS, March 30.—A dispute which will undoubtedly result in a duel took place this afternoon in the corridor of the Chamber of Deputies. The disputants were Count Douville and M. Sans Leroy, Deputy for Ariege. The Count struck the Deputy.

THREATS OF WHISKY MEN

PROHIBITIONISTS ADVISED TO KEEP AWAY FROM THE POLLS.

Fears that There May Be Trouble in Detroit Election-Day—Hopes and Fears of the Cold-Water Men—The Labor Party in Cincinnati Claiming Good Prospects of Success—Probable Number of Votes to Be Cast in Cleveland—General Political News.

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—[Special.]—The intensity of feeling over the proposed prohibition amendment has no parallel in the history of political campaigns in this State. Conservative men of both sides are fearing serious trouble election-day in Detroit. The feeling against the Prohibitionists in the eastern part of the city, particularly in the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, is intense. The interest in State and county politics shrinks out of sight compared with the absorbing importance of the question of whether the people shall have beer or not. Ald. Frank Bieser said today that not one Prohibition vote would be cast in his precinct because no Prohibitionist would dare to vote there. Bieser lives in the Third District of the Eleventh Ward. He said in great earnestness:

If I were a Prohibitionist you would not get me east of Woodward avenue next Monday. Here's a chance for the Prohibitionists to insure their lives Saturday and die rich Monday. I am speaking the solid truth when I say it would not be safe for a man to vote for a Prohibitionist in my part of town; that is, of course, if it is found out. I understand that the amendment people are going to send workers among us. For the sake of their safety they'd better keep away. I also have been told that large numbers of women would be at the polls. I hope not, and I fear they will be insulted. If they have any slip-boxes there, two hours after the polls are open, the first thing you know, somebody will plant the toe of his boot under the box and land it in the middle of the street. And coffee-stands; won't that coffee fly? Police! they'll be necessary. Saloons will be closed; but, mark my words, the bluecoats will have a good deal of work to do just the same. The saloonkeepers have all agreed to close their saloons and work at the polls.

There will probably be 5,000 anti-Prohibition workers at the polls. A part of today was taken up by County Clerk Lane and the County Auditors in considering the question of providing extra ballot-boxes for the amendment for the polling precincts in the townships of the county. They concluded that the matter was one which belonged to the township authorities to observe. The opinion of City Counselor Duffield, that the law would not be observed in providing only one box for the reception of the several amendments to be voted for applies to the townships as well as to the city and the whole State. Mr. Duffield says that under the resolution submitting the amendment the law would not be observed in cases where the ballots for and against the amendments were all placed in the same box; that it would not be a legal vote; and that the State board might refuse to canvass the votes of districts in which the extra provision was not observed. The Prohibition leaders had not considered the point of legality before. Now it is causing them alarm for the reason that the very heaviest vote is expected to come from rural districts, and they have hardly time to provide for the exigency. The Board of Aldermen have granted the Prohibitionists additional ballot-boxes in Detroit. There is nothing, however, to prevent the anti-Prohibitionists from throwing a negative ballot in each box, as the inspector has no business to open a voter's ballot before depositing it. The non-liquor party is very much alarmed at the outlook.

The Proposed Amendment.

LANSING, Mich., March 30.—[Special.]—The proposed amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the liquor traffic reads as follows:

The manufacture, gift, or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors in this State, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or scientific purposes, is prohibited, and no property rights in such spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors shall be deemed to exist, except the right to manufacture or sell for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or scientific purposes, under such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by law. The Legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale or gift of intoxicating liquors except as herein specified.

Should this amendment carry the present license law would not expire, but remain on the statute books until repealed by the Legislature or be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It would probably be repealed on short notice, as bills for that purpose and to cover every other possible phase of the liquor question were introduced before the fifty-day limit expired, and are lying on the table awaiting next Monday's vote. If the amendment is carried half a dozen bills to prohibit the liquor business will be called up and an earnest attempt made to pass one of them. There is also a bill waiting to be called to life which seeks to create the office of State Marshal, which officer shall be intrusted with the enforcement of the liquor laws. The bill gives him power to appoint deputies in every county. If the amendment fails the temperance men in the Legislature will fall back on a bill providing for a local option law, which they will vigorously press. In any event the remainder of the session will be devoted largely to the consideration of the liquor question. As to the success or defeat of the amendment it is difficult to make a prediction. Senator Crosby, usually an accurate guesser, figures that the majority of the Republicans, disgusted with political prohibition, and the Germans and the workingmen will defeat the measure. On the other hand, the Prohibitionists feel positive that the country vote will be sufficient to carry the amendment, and are urging on rural voters that the cities gain all the advantage under the license system. Miss Frances E. Willard addressed a large audience here tonight in favor of prohibition, and her remarks were enthusiastically received.

The women of this city are very active in their support of the amendment and are making every preparation to carry the day next Monday. Among other things they have engaged a number of carriages, which will be used by the fair politicians to haul voters to the polls.

Prohibition in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—[Special.]—John P. St. John, the Prohibition orator, addressed about sixty persons tonight who constitute the Christian Temperance Union of Indiana in annual session. The principal thing done was to reëlect D. B. Ross President and Dr. J. G. L. Myers of Bloomingdale Secretary. Among the visitors today was Luther Benson, the lecturer. He has just returned from Texas, where he says the hottest Prohibition fight of recent days is in progress. He claims that the temperance people actually have good prospects for carrying that stronghold of Democracy, and that in the strongest Democratic districts the Prohibition feeling runs highest. He also said that the Prohibitionists raised $15,000 at one meeting with which to meet the expenses of the State campaign.

THE OHIO CITIES.

Effects of the Registration Law in Cincinnati and Cleveland.

CINCINNATI, O., March 30.—[Special.]—No National election has ever attracted as much attention in Cincinnati as the present Mayoralty contest which will be decided at the polls next Monday. The situation is exciting and interesting on account of the unexpected strength developed by the Labor party. No one ventures to predict the result with any substantial reason. It is a triangular fight, with the chances of the Democrats, Republicans, and workingmen about even. The Labor party has taken a different and more conservative stand than the organizations in New York and Chicago. In their convention March 19 supporters of the Henry George and Socialistic ideas were badly beaten. It was a square contest between the Communistic wings and the friends of the American anti-Anarchistic element. The Rev. M. C. Lockwood, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. He is a man of force and discretion, and the platform presented by him was adopted by a vote of over three to two. The work of the Union Labor party at music-hall was indorsed. William H. Stevenson, the Labor nominee for Mayor, is an American bricklayer, born and raised in this city. He is President of the Amalgamated Builders' Trade Union, which controls 9,000 votes in Cincinnati. Mr. Stevenson's union last year passed a resolution denouncing anarchy and the red flag. He is bittery opposed to foreign notions of political economy. On account of the conservative platform adopted by the workingmen and the high personal character of their candidates—seven of the ten being born in this country—the two old parties are placed at a disadvantage. The Republicans have renominated Mayor Smith, who is very unpopular in certain quarters, but his associates on the ticket are good men. Isaac B. Matson, for twelve years Probate Judge of the county, was selected as the Democratic Mayoralty candidate. Matson is an old mossback, and the younger element of the party is not at all enthusiastic in his support. The complete tickets of the three parties are:

REPUBLICAN.

Mayor.....Amor Smith Jr.
Judge of Superior Court.....Fred W. Moore
City Treasurer.....Albert F. Bohrer
City Solicitor.....Theodore Horstmann
Police-Court Clerk.....Emil Rehse
Police Prosecutor.....John C. Schwartz
Judge of the Police Court.....John A. Caldwell
Infirmary Director (long term).John D. Caldwell
Infirmary Director (short term)..Phil Rittweger

DEMOCRATIC.

Mayor.....Isaac B. Matson
Judge of the Superior Court.....J. R. Sayler
Judge of the Police Court...James W. Fitzgerald
City Treasurer.....Valentine Nicholas
City Solicitor.....Alfred M. Cohen
City Prosecuting Attorney.....Ed Schwab
Clerk of Police Court.....William M. Day
Infirmary Director (long term)...P. J. Wittekind
Infirmary Director (short term)..James C. Burke

UNION LABOR.

Mayor.....W. H. Stevenson
City Treasurer.....Dennis Mahoney
Judge of Police Court.....Jacob Haas
City Solicitor.....J. W. Schrage
Prosecuting Attorney.....E. T. Freis
Clerk of Police Court.....Frank L. Rist
Superior Court Judge.....A. W. Bruck
City Infirmary Director (l. t.).J. G. Dinkelbihler
City Infirmary Director (short).John M. Nicholas

The vote polled next Monday will be a very large one. Two years ago, when Mayor Smith was elected, there was no Registration law and he received 4,000 majority. Last fall on a registration of 53,000 the Republicans carried the city by an average majority of nearly 3,500. This spring the registration amounts to over 61,000, and at least 57,000 ballots will be cast. It is conceded by the best posted men of both parties that the Labor party will cast not less than 11,000 votes. They are better organized and doing more work than either of their opponents.

In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30.—[Special.]—The results of the workings of the new registration law in Cleveland have been very decided. It is accompanied by restrictions that makes the polls very orderly. The 4 o'clock closing clause insures earlier returns, and the vote is reduced but slightly; no more, in fact, than what are thought to be fraudulent votes in the colored and Bohemian wards when the voting was not restricted. The present law is the second, and provides for registration every fall. Before spring elections new voters are allowed to register. There was no registration law before the last Mayoralty election in April, 1885. But in April, 1886, 29,912 voters registered, and an estimate on the census gave about 37,000 votes to the city. The voters numbered 29,875, but a few less than the registration. In the fall of 1886—a State election—32,196 voters registered on the city poll books and 30,289 votes were cast. An estimate based on the census gave the city 38,500 votes. There were 1,848 new votes registered on the poll books this spring, making the total number of voters eligible to take part in Monday's election 33,044. This number is about 6,000 less than the voters within the municipality upon an estimate based upon the census, which gives 230,000 inhabitants to the city.

The Democratic Municipal Convention was held today and a full ticket, headed by Benton D. Babcock for Mayor, was nominated. The Republican caucuses held last night indicate that Mayor George W. Gardner will not be renominated in the convention tomorrow. The probable nominee is ex-President William M. Bayne of the Council.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

Allotting Lands to Indians—The Old Telephone Case—Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—[Special.]—The Indian Department is slowly getting ready to put the Severalty law into force. It has not yet been decided on what reservation the first move shall be made. Commissioner Atkins has concluded not to make public the replies by Indian Agents to the circulars sent out requesting information about the feeling of the tribes in the different reservations. This is to head off the people who have an interest in keeping up the controversies over lands now held by the Indians. The chief mischiefmakers are those who try to create the belief that a severance of tribal relations means the wiping out of the Indians. An opinion was given today by Assistant Attorney-General Montgomery in which he holds that Indians who have heretofore received an allotment of a less quantity of land than is provided for in the act are entitled to receive an additional allotment sufficient to make the entire quantity allotted equal to that named in the act. The opinion also holds that the work of making the allotments may be made by either a special or regular agreement without the concurrence of the other.

Commissioner of Patents Montgomery today rendered a decision on the petition of J. W. McDonough to reopen the old telephone patent interference case of T. A. Edison, Elisha Gray, W. McDonough, and Alexander Graham Bell. Without entering into the merits of the petition on motion to reopen, the Commissioner is of the opinion that McDonough's assignee has a right to be heard upon the subject of vacating the award of priority made by Commissioner Butterworth, and fixes April 19 next as the day upon which all interested parties may be heard upon this question. That part of McDonough's motion asking that the order of Commissioner Butterworth be vacated the Commissioner declines to entertain.

The chemists of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Commissioner, have for a year or more been investigating the extent and manner of food adulteration practiced in this country, and a report covering several branches of the work is in process of preparation. That portion relating to spices and condiments, prepared by Clifford Richardson, is already completed. Mr. Richardson's investigations show that no other kinds of human food are adulterated to such an extent. Mr. Richardson incidentally mentions a New York spice-grinder who within a short time worked off 5,000 pounds of cocoanut husks.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that there has been a decrease of about $12,000,000 in the public debt during the present month. The receipts so far this month amount to $33,235,293, and the expenditures to $18,368,550, including $6,735,219 pension payments. The net gain of receipts over expenditures is $14,866,745.

THE NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

Correction of an Error Regarding Its Use in This Country.

A city paper of last Saturday contained a notice of the new cure for consumption by rectal gaseous injections, stating that the Philadelphia Hospital, which is making miraculous cures with it, was the only place in this country where it was in use.

The cure has been successfully employed in Chicago and is now being used with astonishing results by Dr. Edwin F. Rush, the well-known physician, and an authority on throat and lung diseases.

Dr. Rush, whose office is at No. 108 State street, explained the new treatment to a reporter. It consists of pure carbonic acid gas forced by a beautiful and intricate apparatus through medicated hot water into the system. Dr. Rush said: "The treatment was originated by Prof. Bergeron, an eminent French physician, who last August recommended its use to the medical profession. The Paris hospitals braved opposition and ridicule and tried it with extraordinary results. Advanced and apparently hopeless cases were speedily cured. Its effects were almost immediate, the patient experiencing them in the lung tissues in a few minutes. Night sweats, cough, expectoration, and fever all disappeared as if by magic, and the strength, weight, and general condition immediately improved. I have been using the new method with results most gratifying and successful.

"The apparatus used by me is similar to that used in Paris and Philadelphia. I have the best reasons to believe that the treatment marks a new and important era in the history of medicine. I also feel confident that consumption and kindred affections can now no longer baffle medical skill.

Will of the Late Paul Tulane.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30.—[Special.]—George O. Vanderbilt, secretary of the late Paul Tulane, telegraphed today to Senator Randall Gibson to ascertain whether he had the will of Mr. Tulane. The Senator replied that he had not, but was under the impression that it was in New York, either in a bank box or with the lawyer of deceased. Mr. Tulane expressed to Mr. Gibson his intention to give to Tulane University additional donations amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

READY TO BEGIN WORK.

MEMBERS OF THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON.

Morrison Likely to Insist that Cooley Be Given the Chairmanship—Probability that an Illinois Man Will Be Selected as Secretary—Theatrical Men Anxious to Discover What Arrangements Are to Be Made About Giving Them Reduced Rates—Rules of the Pennsylvania Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—[Special.]—Messrs. Cooley of Michigan, Morrison of Illinois, Walker of Vermont, and Schoonmaker of New York, members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, are here. Mr. Bragg of Alabama will be here in the morning, and the first meeting of the commission will be held tomorrow afternoon. At that meeting the Chairman will probably be chosen and possibly the Secretary. There has been more talk in Democratic circles today about upsetting the program by which Judge Cooley was to be made Chairman, and the pressure has been quite strong to have Mr. Morrison named. None of the Commissioners will talk about the matter, and it cannot be stated that any understanding has been reached. But the best information is that Morrison will insist that the Chairmanship go to Judge Cooley. Mr. Talbott, the clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, will likely be Morrison's choice for Secretary of the commission. He is an Illinois man and in his present position has been very efficient. He has never made a study of railroad matters, and his only qualification would be a long experience on an important Congressional committee. If politics does not govern the choice of the Secretary the friends of E. H. Talbott of the Chicago *Railway Age* thinks he has good prospects, as he has some excellent Democratic backing in New York. At any rate, Illinois has a good chance of naming the Secretary of the commission.

The first of the Commissioners to arrive was Aldace F. Walker of Vermont. He came late in the afternoon and took quarters at the Arlington. Col. Morrison soon called and introduced himself, with the remark that Mr. Walker was the first of his fellow-members on the commission that he had met. As all the others were still strangers to Mr. Walker, he was able to say the same thing of Morrison.

Judge Cooley arrived from the West on the evening train in company with his son. He went straight to Willard's. He said that he had already told the Chicago papers about everything of interest he knew, and, having only arrived in Washington, could add nothing about the work of the commission.

During the evening Mr. Walker strolled down to Willard's and had a chat with Morrison. Both paid their respects to Judge Cooley, and the new commissioners began to get acquainted.

Judge Schoonmaker arrived on the limited from New York and went to the Arlington, where he saw a few late visitors.

ANXIOUS THEATRICAL MEN.

They Desire to Know How the New Law Will Affect Them.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Special.]—No one is more concerned about the operation of the Inter-State Commerce bill than theatrical people. Several theatrical managers were around the Windsor this morning trying to get the views of leading railroad men upon the subject. The railroad men themselves seem to be in the dark about it, and could give the theatrical men little information. It is generally believed, though, that the new law will have the effect of driving all the barn-storming companies and weaker organizations off the road. This being the case it is expected that this will greatly improve the business, and that theatrical managers can easily afford to meet the advance in railroad fares. It was the general opinion that a reduced rate would not be made to a party of less than fifteen or twenty persons.

CHANGES BY THE RAILROADS.

The Pennsylvania Line Notifies the Agents What They Are to Do.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 30.—The Pennsylvania Company operating lines west of Pittsburg issued its official circular today for its passenger department in conformity with the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce bill. The agents are instructed to restore passenger rates to the full regular tariff and to be sure to sell no tickets for less than the specified rates. All sub-agents are to be discharged at once. Special or reduced rates for all classes of persons, including those heretofore issued on account of freight-shippers, manufacturers, commercial travelers, theatrical companies, circuses, base-ball clubs, students, hunters, fishermen, steamboatmen, police, members of the press, hotels, charity, laborers, National soldiers' homes, Mayors' orders, and sisters of charity, are abolished. Mileage tickets of every kind, except advertising, are withdrawn. Contracts made with local newspapers for the year 1887 to pay for advertising and transportation, however, will be carried out. Local tickets to ministers will be continued at two cents per mile, as will also round-trip tickets for thirty days. The circular is dated March 30 and will go into effect April 1. There will be no change in the rates on the regular commutation tickets. Special commutation rates, however, to particular persons will be canceled. The purchaser of tickets will be allowed the privilege of checking 150 pounds of personal baggage on each ticket. Passes will be issued to the employés of the passenger departments of connecting lines, but not on account of or to any member of their families, only upon request of an officer connected with such department. Particular stress is placed upon the responsibility that rests upon agents, who are specially instructed to be careful to follow the letter of the law, as they are individually liable to a heavy fine. All lines operated by the Pennsylvania Company, the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company are governed by this order. It embraces 2,481 miles of road.

There are twenty-five separate tables, each about the size of an ordinary four-page newspaper, used to display the classifications and the tariffs under each, and besides these there is a table of local rates several feet square. A leading official of the Pennsylvania Road who has assisted in the readjustment of the tariff under the new bill says:

The main points are that one general classification will be used for all business passing over our system. In fact, the same classification will be used by all lines north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers. This is in itself a great change, taking the place, as it does, of twenty-seven classifications which have up to this time been in use. The main classifications in use before were the east-bound, divided by articles into thirteen classes; the west-bound, divided into five classes; the joint merchandise divided, into seven classes; and the Middle and Western States. The present classification is a consolidation of these. Under the new rates the same tariffs apply to shipments in either direction for the same distance. The readjustment has not been with a view to merely comply with the law, but in making them the bill has been construed literally and applied to all lines so as not to make any greater charge for the short haul than the long one. The rate on grain is reduced from 30 to 25 cents, which is only a theoretical reduction, as most of the weaker lines from the West have been contracting for grain at very much less than tariff. Live stock from the West will remain the same. In a majority of cases the rates will show marked decrease as compared with some of the old ones. Under the rearrangement of tariffs the Pennsylvania Road Company's lines will be divided into three branches—local, which will apply to all points east of Pittsburg and Erie and north of Richmond and Roanoke; coal and coke, which applies to these articles of fuel on all parts of the system; and through freight, which applies to business going off the lines of the company into New England, Canada, the West and South.

General-Manager McLeod of the Reading Company said today that his company is in line to carry out the bill in all its provisions. He predicts largely-increased earnings under it for the railroads. He says that it will make the farmer of Pennsylvania the equal competitor of the Western farmer in this market, the former having hitherto been squeezed out by the low rates given the Western farmer by the railroads.

The St. Louis Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—[Special.]—The Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroads today gave out to a few shippers advance-sheets of the new schedule of rates that will go into effect under the Inter-State Commerce law. The Missouri Pacific has advanced rates slightly to Missouri River points and reduced rates to Sedalia and intermediate points.

Ministers Cannot Have Reduced Rates.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 30.—[Special.]—The Railroad Commission has addressed a letter to E. W. Winter of the Omaha Road in answer to an inquiry made by him as to whether the new railroad law permitted the issuance of half-fare tickets to clergymen. In their letter the Commissioners cite the provisions of the new law which bear upon the case, and say: "We are compelled to hold that it was not intended to allow such reduced rates to ministers of religion in this State."

THE WEATHER.

Indications that It Will Be Fair Today in the Northwest.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31—1 a. m.—Indications: For Kansas, generally fair weather, colder, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Indiana, fair weather in northern portion, light rains, followed by fair weather in the southern portion, colder, northerly winds.

For Illinois, generally fair weather, stationary temperature in the southern portion, becoming warmer in the northern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern Michigan, fair weather, preceded by light rains in the southern portion, cooler, variable winds, generally northerly.

For Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, fair weather, followed by rain in the northern portion, nearly stationary temperature, winds generally westerly.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall last 8 hours.
New York	....	..	....	....	....
Washington	....	..	....	....	....
New Orleans, La	....	..	....	....	....
Cincinnati, O	....	..	....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.29	21	S. W.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.23	29	N.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.28	21	W.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	30.29	22	W.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.25	24	E.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	30.24	23	E.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.25	27	S. E.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	30.24	29	S.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich	30.22	24	W.	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.16	28	S. W.	Cloudy	*
Grand Haven, Mich	30.19	24	S. E.	Clear	....
Mackinaw City, Mich	30.19	28	S. W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.11	32	S. W.	Cloudy	.01
Port Huron, Mich	30.26	24	S.	Clear	....
Chicago, Ill	30.20	29	N. E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.19	27	S.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn	30.10	34	S. W.	Cloudy	*
St. Paul, Minn	30.10	36	S. W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.18	34	S.	Fair	....
Davenport, Ia	30.20	33	E.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.21	38	E.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.19	35	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Cairo, Ill	29.99	35	N.	Lt. rain	.32
Springfield, Ill	30.16	36	E.	Cloudy	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.12	32	E.	Cloudy	.17
Lamar, Mo	30.17	33	N.	Cloudy	*
Leavenworth, Kas	30.23	36	N.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	30.24	38	S.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak	30.25	34	N. W.	Fair	....
Yankton, Dak	30.21	41	N. W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.20	28	N. E.	Fair	....
St. Vincent, Minn	30.24	23	N. W.	Fair	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.24	31	N.	Fair	....
Fort Buford, Dak	30.19	36	N. W.	Clear	*
Helena, Mont	30.15	38	S. W.	Clear	....
Deadwood, Dak	30.37	27	S. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.29	27	N.	Sleet	.04
Denver, Colo	30.27	35	N.	Lt. snow	*
Dodge City, Kas	30.24	40	N. E.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	29.83	69	S. W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.33	41	N.	Clear	....
Fort Garry	30.24	11	N. W.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	30.16	21	S. E.	Clear	....
Medicine Hat	29.98	44	W.	Clear	....

*Too small to measure.

Storm Furies in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 30.—Snow has been falling all day and at 8 o'clock tonight it is eleven inches deep. No such snowfall so late as March is within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The roof of Featherstone's livery-stable was crushed in with the weight of snow and destroyed many vehicles. No one was hurt. Other roofs are considered to be in an extremely perilous condition. Reports from out in the State show that the fall has been general.

Delayed Trains in Canada.

MONTREAL, Que., March 30.—High wind which prevailed during Monday's snow-storm caused deep drifts on railroad tracks, consequently the trains on various lines have been blocked and local traffic interfered with.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—Arrived, the City of Montreal, from New York.

PLYMOUTH, March 30.—Arrived, the Moravia, from New York for Hamburg.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 30.—Arrived, the Trave, from New York for Bremen.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Arrived, the Elbe, from Bremen.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

SALE BEGINS AT 10 PROMPT.

Most Remarkable Sale OF JETTED WRAPS Today.

They will be readily taken at these prices:

Limited Quantity. At $ 7.50 At $15.50 At $22.50 No Two Alike.

GREAT Is the difference between our prices and those elsewhere.

There is no mistaking the fact.

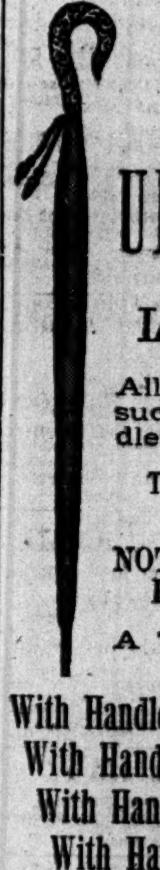
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

PREPARE FOR THE April Showers THIS DAY.

MANDEL BROTHERS. 117 to 123 State-st.

SALE OF SILK UMBRELLAS FOR Ladies & Gents.



All of London makes such as Virgoe, Middleton, etc.

THEY ARE AT THE HEAD.

NOT THE CHEAPEST BUT THE BEST.

A Twilled, Guaranteed Silk,

With Handles of Gold,
With Handles of Silver,
With Handles of Fine Woods,
With Handles of Agate,

$2.45.

This is an Umbrella for which you would expect to pay $5.00 to $7.00.

Think of the best purchase in Umbrellas you ever made, and trust this to be the Best Chance.

A CARD.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21, 1887.

Dr. Kelly—Dear Sir: As requested, I gave your Medicated Arm Shields to ladies suffering from EXCESSIVE SWEATING ARM PITS, with instructions to wear them and report the result to me, and I am pleased to state that their reports were entirely favorable, and I have no hesitation in recommending them.

S. J. TUCKER, "Modiste."
With CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

All leading dry goods stores sell Dr. Kelly's MEDICATED ARM SHIELDS. Price, 50 cts.

Electric Sudor, for sweating feet. All shoe dealers keep it. 22 cents.

SUPPLY DEPOT:
Room 43, 75 Madison-st., Chicago.

SEED TIME.

Good Things for the Garden and Farm in SEEDS, BULBS, and GARDEN TOOLS. Call or write for Catalogue.

JAMES KING, 170 Lake-st., Chicago.

DOCK TO RENT,

400 feet on South Branch, near Twenty-fifth-st., 300 feet deep, with office, track, etc.

HUTCHINSON & LUFF. 50 Ashland Block.

Proposals for Grading.

We are prepared to let contracts for grading in sections of one to ten miles of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California R. R. between Galesburg, Ill., and Mississippi River.

Profiles and specifications may be seen at Dallas Ill., or Carrollton, Mo.

PRICE & McGAVOCK.

THE

Merchants' Loan and Trust COMPANY.

Established........1857.

Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000

TRAVELERS' and COMMERCIAL Credits issued available in all parts of the world on

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

Buy and draw Foreign Bills of Exchange. Cable Transfers made throughout Europe.

COLLECTIONS made and DRAFTS drawn on principal cities in Canada.

NOTICE OF LETTING OF Temporary Loan Bonds OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5,586, Revised Statutes 1881, authorizing the Governor, Auditor, and State Treasurer to procure a temporary loan of money, sufficient in amount to meet the deficiency in the Treasury, should any occur, to pay the semi-annual dividends of interest on the State debt, bids will be received at the office of the Auditor of State from those desiring to make investments in the State's securities, under the provisions of said Section, for the bonds of the State to the amount of three hundred and forty thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the State after two years from the 1st of April, 1887, and payable in five years after the date thereof; the principal and interest to be payable in the City of New York.

All bids must be filed in the office of the Auditor of State at the City of Indianapolis, before 3 o'clock p. m. of the 31st day of March, 1887.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

ISAAC P. GRAY, Governor.
BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.
J. A. LEMCKE, Treasurer of State.

Capital, $100,000.00.

Metropolitan Stock and Grain Exchange,

179 & 181 State-st., Palmer House, CHICAGO,

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Provisions, for Cash and Future Delivery.

Orders executed on margins as low as
$1.00 per Share on Stocks.
Grain, 1 cent per Bushel.
Pork, 25 cents per Barrel.
Lard, 24 cents per Tierce.
Oil, 1 cent per Barrel.

Non-residents can trade by depositing margins to our credit with any responsible bank.
Customers not liable beyond margins specified on orders.
Liberal inducements to Brokers.
Correspondence solicited by mail or telegraph.

N.W. HARRIS & Co. BANKERS

115-117 Monroe-st. (Montauk Block).

WE OFFER TODAY:

City of Creston (Iowa) Refunding 5s.

Due 5-10 years. Real valuation, $2,600,000; assessed valuation, $1,120,755. Total debt, $20,000. Denomination, $1,000. Population, 8,000.

City of Greenville (Mich.) Water-Works 5s

Due 1891-1900. Real valuation, $1,500,000; assessed valuation, $480,526. Total debt, $25,000. Denomination, $1,000. Population, 3,600.

BONDS.—Counties, Cities, School, and of Private Corporations of a high grade bought and sold. Money to Loan on Real Estate in Illinois and Indiana. Choice Loans filled promptly with funds on hand. Building Loans made.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK,

133 DEARBORN-ST., N. E. cor. Madison.

Capital and Surplus, $550,000

Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Liberal advances and discounts made to same. Interest allowed on deposits subject to rules and regulations. S. W. RAWSON, Pres. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

Money to Loan

On Improved City Property at Lowest Rates.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FARM LOANS. Investments made for Capitalists, Trustees, and Corporations. Principal and interest collected and remitted free of charge. Chicago and Eastern references on application. Ten years' experience and no losses. CHARLES A. WILSON, Investment Banker, Chatsworth, Ill.

GWYNNE & DAY,

Established 1854. No. 45 Wall-st., New York. Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc., For Cash or on Margin.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1887.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., at eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 18, 1887, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year; also to act upon the question of approving the action of the Directors in regard to aiding in the construction of and leasing and purchasing the following railroads and their branches—to wit: The Galesburg & Rio, the Nebraska & Colorado, the Omaha & North Platte, the Grand Island & Wyoming Central, the Republican Valley & Wyoming, the Oxford & Kansas, the Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas, the Republican Valley, Kansas & Southwestern, the Beaver Valley, and the Eastern Colorado, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, Chairman of the Board.

BOARD OF TRADE.

For rent, at once or from 1st of May, for one year, a part or the whole of one of the most desirable suites of offices in the New Board of Trade, furnished or unfurnished, at less than regular schedule rates. These offices are in complete shape for commission business. Address L 1, Tribune office.

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MONEY PAID FOR LEGISLATION.

How an Exemption Law Was Passed in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—[Special.]—Probably the most important bill that the late Legislature succeeded in enacting into a law was the one to relieve building and loan associations of taxation. The publication here today of an article saying that several associations have been asked to reimburse the Indianapolis Association for $3,000 expended in lobbying the measure through created a decided sensation. Apparently there was no need for the expenditure of any money. Representative Griffiths says:

The bill was fathered upon the floor of the House by Judge Gardner, and it was the understanding that it was drafted by his law partner. Other earnest champions were Majors of Shelby and Speaker Sayre. The latter made but one speech upon the floor of the House during the session, and that was in favor of its passage. The merits of the bill were freely conceded, and there was a strong sentiment in favor of its passage—so much so that Kellison's 6 per cent interest bill was defeated mainly because it was injurious to the building associations in its provisions.

In view of these facts and that the Indianapolis Association's directors refuse to make any statement of the expenses incurred there is general objection by the other associations to paying anything. The law in question will have the effect of retiring from the tax duplicate an estimated total of $1,500,000.

For San Francisco Daily.

You can buy round-trip excursion tickets via the Burlington Route to San Francisco or Los Angeles every day during March. For particulars call at 211 Clark street.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 30.	March 23.
New York	$115,561,526	$82,305,294
Boston	13,327,087	13,264,302
Chicago	8,161,000	8,198,000
Philadelphia	10,514,204	10,507,689
St. Louis	2,254,552	2,490,509
Baltimore	2,126,312	1,975,675
New Orleans	1,330,660	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c discount; Boston, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount.

The Chicago money market developed no new features yesterday. There was a good local demand for bank accommodations at full previous rates, and only a moderate movement of currency from this city to country points. Some funds were placed for Board of Trade business, but the amount was light. The applications for aid in manufacturing operations are on the increase, while those from the mercantile class are slightly less than a few days ago, as some lines have passed the acme of activity in shipping on orders to be filled before the Inter-State Commerce bill goes into effect. Other lines, however, are yet in the full tide of activity, with a daily run of mail orders so numerous as to render it unnecessary to solicit custom through traveling men. Of course this is not expected to continue, but for the moment the price charged for 1,000-mile tickets is of comparatively little consequence. Rates of discount are quoted firm at 6@8 per cent, the inside being charged on call loans.

The banks of this city will be closed next Tuesday on account of the municipal election.

New York exchange was very dull, with a discount of 60c per $1,000 the ruling rate between banks, though a sale was made early at 50c discount.

Sterling exchange was firmer, while continental was unchanged. London was selling stocks in Wall street, and this led to the absorbing of a good deal of floating exchange for remittances against it. The following were the quotations in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	485½	488
Bankers' actual	484¾	486¾
Commercial sterling	483¼	485½
Bankers' francs	525	522½
Commercial francs	530	517½
Bankers' marks	95¼	96
Commercial marks	94½	95¼

Consumers' Gas Company bonds were in good demand and stronger. A small sale was made early at 96¼. On the Stock Exchange 96⅜ was bid, with 96⅞ asked, and outside 7,000 sold afterwards at 96¾. It is remarked on the street that the consolidation has increased their value. On the exchange 300 Board of Trade 5s sold at 103; street and counter sales included 400 do at 103; 2,000 Northwestern 4s at 96; 50,000 United States 4s (registered) at 128⅜; 10,000 do (coupon) at 129⅞; 50,000 United States 4½s at 109⅜; 7,900 City 3.65s at 100⅜; and 50,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 5s at 108½. Local securities were quoted as in better demand and tending to firmness.

Sales of stocks on the Open Board were estimated at 3,600. The clearings of the day were 1,680 St. Paul, 350 Lake Shore, 420 Reading, and 430 miscellaneous. Total, 2,880 shares.

Chicago men did little in the way of sending orders to Wall street, and that little seemed to be mostly to sell. As a consequence of that, and a rather free selling by London, prices fell off early, and then averaged steady at a slightly lower range. Atchison & Topeka was early quoted very strong in Boston, and New York pointers were sent out to the effect that it is likely to be good for an important advance, its new acquisition being assigned as the reason therefor.

A few of the National banks of this city have made application to Washington for the establishment of this as a central reserve point, and the leading establishment would probably have done so this week but that the regular directors' meeting failed of a quorum. The rest are slow to act. Some surprise is expressed at the tardiness of certain of the banks to respond, as the measure is understood to have been one urged by the financial men of this city. They are not supposed to have backed down, but simply to be holding off, with various reasons for the delay, one of them being the fact that certain questions asked have not yet been responded to.

There must have been a mistake in the report that the rate of interest in Montreal was 3 per cent till two days ago. Well-posted parties say the rate has been 5, and money not plentiful at that. It was raised to 7 this week partly because of more activity in stock speculation there, and partly for the reason that money could be used in the States to better advantage.

The earnings of Fort Worth & Denver for the third week in March show an increase of $10,453. Those of the Oregon Improvement Company an increase of $5,704. It is said that the actual earnings of the New York Central for March will show a comparative increase of $150,000 to $200,000. Lake Shore officials say that the $40,000 per month paid out for new equipment was rendered necessary by a large increase of business.

The Rothschilds are reported to have completed preparations for supplying the markets of the Orient with petroleum on a very extensive scale, in direct competition with the American article in India. Five large steamers have already been chartered to carry oil from Batoum to Bombay, the quantity to be shipped being 6,250,000 gallons. The Rothschilds are also reported to have agents at work in Java, Japan, China, and other Eastern markets, laying the foundation for an immense trade. An exchange says: "A contract with the Caspian Company has just been entered into by them for the conveyance of 4,500,000 gallons of oil each navigation season for a period of three years, the price of transport being fixed at 22 copecks the pood. Hard money to the extent of £3,000 has already been paid over, and the Caspian Company is making preparations to commence acting on the contract the moment the Volga frees itself from ice in April. Other transport firms are also very busy and a prosperous season is generally expected."

The estimated production of anthracite coal the present year is 34,000,000 tons. The output thus far is 6,834,734 tons, against 6,001,870 tons for the same time last year.

Pittsburg iron manufacturers say that the card rate of iron will hardly go any higher than it is at present, as representatives of Swedish and English iron firms have recently invaded Pittsburg and are making desperate efforts to place orders for foreign iron. Manufacturers fear that another advance will let in the foreign producers. They also say that the Eastern iron men now admit that they made a mistake in declaring the last advance. The iron business is not as good as it was a few weeks ago. Pig-iron has declined 50 cents a ton during the last month, and muck bar $1.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Special.]—A close working money market here for the next few days may in the natural order of things be expected. It should not cause uneasiness. Today the London market came irregular and generally lower. Our market opened fairly active, and prices were as a rule ¼ to ½ per cent below last night's closing. After the rapid pace of the last two or three days there was more disposition to be conservative. So the forenoon trading was on a sensibly diminished scale, although the first hour was quite animated. During that time certain of the leading stocks made advances, notably Northwest, Texas Pacific, and Wabash. Of the specialties Hocking Coal & Iron was exceptionally lively, selling 44¾ and 46 in different parts of the board-room simultaneously. Some realizing followed in nearly all directions, mainly by room traders, though there was no real pressure to sell. It was thought, however, that London was a moderate seller. The arbitrage traders were not doing much today. After the first hour the market drifted into dullness. While there is no important change in the situation, yet the possibilities of trouble among the trunk lines growing out of the Grand Trunk matter serve to check the speculative enthusiasm so lately kindled. The money question, too, enters into the consideration. There seems also to be a hitch in the Baltimore & Ohio deal, which may or may not be off. The closing out of the large short interest in London will, it is thought by the foreign bankers, bring about a reaction on which a buying movement there may well be based. Other than the above there was nothing in the market affecting the course of stocks. The leading commission houses have not changed their views and report an increase in orders to buy at any material concessions from going prices. They advise caution, however, until the April settlements are over and the money market becomes assuredly easy. The forenoon rate on call loans was 5½@6 per cent. Railroad bonds were fairly active, the forenoon sales amounting to $577,000 in fifty varieties. The buying is generally in small lots and mainly for investment account. The afternoon trading in stocks was on a restricted scale, as money continued close at 6@7 per cent on demand loans. The Oregon outfit was conspicuous for high prices on the signing of the Oregon Railway & Navigation lease to the Union Pacific. The movement in the rest of the active list was, while small, at firm prices. In the specialties Hocking Coal & Iron made a further advance and Kingston & Pembroke rose to 42@43. The most active stocks today other than the above were Northwest, the coal stocks, Texas Pacific, and New York & New England. The uncertainty about the course of money tends to conservatism, and a good many interests are holding aloof on that account. When the money market resumes its normal condition this element will begin to assert itself, and the market will respond to its influence.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Mar 30	Closing Mar 29
Am. Cot.-Sd. T.	1,140	53⅜	51⅞	52	52⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	500	13	13	13	13
Atchison	200	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	......
Alton & T. H.	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Buff., R. & P.	550	64⅜	64	64⅛	64
Can. Pacific	110	62⅜	62⅛	62⅛	62⅜
Can. Southern	5,370	62⅛	61⅛	61⅝	62⅛
Central Pacific	400	40	39	39	40
Ches. & O. 1st pfd	100	15	15	15	15
C., C., C. & I.	350	65⅞	65⅛	65¼	65
Con. Gas	200	85	85	85	85¼
Col. Coal & Iron	5,285	41⅝	40⅜	41⅛	41
Cameron Coal	300	45	45	45	45
C., St. L. & P.	300	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	19⅛
Do pfd	3,910	45	44	44⅜	44⅛
C., W. & Balto.	800	5	5	5	5⅛
Do pfd	440	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
C. & H. Coal	12,040	46⅛	44⅞	46	44¾
Den. & Rio G.	485	30	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
Do pfd	1,284	63⅜	63⅛	63⅛	64⅛
Del. & Hud.	435	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
D., L. & W.	14,000	136⅛	135⅛	135⅛	136⅛
Erie	11,500	34	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
Do pfd	1,100	72⅜	72⅛	72⅜	72⅜
Do seconds	27,000	99⅜	98⅜	98⅝	99⅛
E. T. & Ga. (new)	50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Do 1st pfd	100	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	......
Do 2d pfd	716	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25
Ev. & T. H.	100	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	86
Ft. W. & D.	10,200	42	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Ft. Wayne	100	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛	......
G., B., W. & St. P.	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Hocking Val.	1,000	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
I. B. & W.	1,900	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	24⅛
Jersey Central	1,640	72⅛	71⅛	72	72⅛
K. & Texas	4,372	32	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Kingston & Pem.	9,750	43	42	42⅛	41⅛
L. E. & W.	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	......
Lake Shore	10,875	95⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash	5,075	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. Beach	200	......	......	16¾	......
Manhattan Con.	100	155¾	155¾	155¾	156
M., L. S. & W.	500	89	88	89	88¼
Do pfd	200	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¼
Michigan Cen.	150	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	92¼
Minn. & St. L.	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Do pref.	300	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	......
Missouri Pacific	3,805	109	108⅜	108⅜	108¼
Mobile & Ohio	350	16⅞	16½	16½	16¼
Mex. Central	220	15½	15¼	15⅜	15⅛
N. Y., N. H. & H.	120	221½	221	221½	......
N. Y., S. & W.	300	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
Do pref.	600	37	36¾	36¾	37
N. Y. & N. E.	14,800	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	65¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	780	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19½
Do pref.	700	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31¾
N. Y. Central	1,455	112⅜	112¼	112¼	112⅛
Nor. & W.	300	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
Do pref.	2,000	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50¼
N. Pacific	1,308	28⅜	28	28	28⅛
Do pref.	1,710	60⅜	59⅜	60	60
Northwestern	6,800	121	120⅜	120⅞	120¼
Do preferred	50	146	146	146	147½
Nash. & Chat.	400	85	85	85	85
New Cent. Coal	100	14	14	14	......
Ont. & Western	388	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
O. Ry. & N. Co.	4,360	103	101	102¼	......
O. Trans. Co.	16,500	33⅜	32	33⅛	32⅝
Ohio Southern	430	20¾	20¼	20⅜	20
Or. Imp. Co.	283	41⅞	39⅝	40	41⅜
Ohio & Miss.	11,775	30⅞	29⅞	30¼	30
Ogn. S. L.	300	28	27⅛	28	......
Pacific Mail	460	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
P. P.-C Co.	715	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	......
Peoria, D. & E.	800	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	34⅛
Reading	21,770	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞	39
Rock Island	130	126	125⅜	126	125⅜
R. & W. P. T.	7,200	41⅜	40⅞	41	41¾
Rich. & Ally	500	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
R. & W. P. T. pref.	110	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅞
St. L. & S. F.	360	34⅛	34	34	33⅞
Do pref.	1,750	70⅛	69⅜	69⅜	69¾
Do 1st pref.	15	115¼	115¼	115¼	115⅜
St. Paul	6,500	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	91¼
Do pref.	210	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅛
St. Paul & D.	600	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝	62⅛
Do pref.	100	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109¼
St. Paul & Om.	2,350	51	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
Do pref.	200	112⅛	112	112	111½
St P., M. & M.	100	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	118
Southern Pacific	200	34	33⅞	34	34
St. L., Ark. & T.	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
Tenn Coal	200	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47
T. & O. Cent. pfd.	24	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	......
Texas Pacific	37,965	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛
Union Pacific	8,150	60⅜	59⅞	60⅛	60⅞
Wabash	4,400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Do pref.	7,675	33	32⅛	32⅜	32¾
Western Union	14,625	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	78

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	127
American	109	United States	62

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 3s	100⅜	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	101¼
U. S. 4s, coup.	129⅛	Northern Pacific 1sts	117
U. S. 4½s, coup.	109⅜	Northern Pacific 2ds	107⅛
Pacific 6s of '95	126⅛	Northwest'n consols	138⅛
Louisiana stamped 4s	91⅛	Northwest'n deb. 5s	110⅛
Missouri 6s	101¼	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	111
Tenn. 6s, settlements	103⅛	St. Paul consols	129⅛
Tenn. 5s, settlements	103	St. P., C. & Pac. lsts	118⅛
Tenn. 3s, settlements	73	T. Pac. land grants	63
Central Pacific lsts	115⅛	T. P. R. G. (ex coup)	74⅛
Den. & R. G. 1sts	120⅛	Union Pacific 1sts	116⅛
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	79⅛	West Shore	102⅛
Erie 2ds	99⅛		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 U S cur 6s '98 ... 135	5000 M & Essex 1s gtd. 135
38000 A & P inc ... 29@29¼	1000 M & E 2d ... 110¾
5000 A & P gtd 4s ... 86⅜	4000 Man B 7s ... 89
5000 Am D & I 5s ... 103	3000 NYLE&W fd5s cp 92⅞
3000 B & O 5s ... 110¼	20000 NY&NEdw5s cp ... 99⅛@99⅛
1000 CStM&O cons ... 122⅛	
19000 C & E Ill 1st ... 116¾	6000 NYC&SL ls tr asst ... 98⅛@98⅜
4000 Can S 1st gt ... 106⅛	
7000 Can So 2d ... 92⅜@92⅜	47000 NYC&N g m trst. 72
3000 C&Ind Coal 1st ... 101	1000 N Y S & W 1 rfd 5s 92¼
1000 C St L&P 1st ... 101¼	1000 N Y C deb ... 107⅜
3000 C&Olst-SerB x cp 76¼	18000 N Pac 1s cp. 116⅛@117
28000 Det M&M l g ... 55@55¼	17000 N P 2d cp ... 107⅛
6000 D & R G 4s ... 78⅜	10000 N & W g m ... 112
16000 E T cn gld 5s ... 99	26000 Ohio So 1st ... 106@107¼
4000 E & T H 1st ... 118	3000 O So inc ... 43⅛
4000 Ft W & D 1st ... 93@93⅛	4000 O & M con s f ... 118⅛
13000 G B W&S P1st ... 103	4000 O Tran 6s ... 100⅛@101
55000 GBW&SP inc 41⅛@42	1000 PD&E 1st-E Div. 108⅛
30000 H&Tex g m ... 71¼@72	10000 R & D deb ... 111⅛
10000 K Pac 6s 1895 ... 114⅛	5000 St L A&T1st ... 100⅛
1000 Knox & O 1st ... 96	5000 So Car 1st ... 103
2000 M&SP ls-C&LS D104¼	1000 TW con conv ... 90
10000 M&SP1st-I&D Ex131	28000 T P in l g tr. 62⅛@63
5000 M&O 2d deb ... 34⅛	27000 WSL&P—Chic D. 96⅛
17000 M K & T g 5s ... 87⅛	130 Adams Ex ... 144@144⅛
21000 MK&Ten 7s 110⅛@111	165 Amn Ex ... 109⅛@109⅛
5000 M&NW 1st ... 105	170 U S Ex ... 62@64

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

11000 Va 6s dfd trs 12¼@13	5000 NO Pa 1s tr ... 84
15000 A & P gt 4s ... 86⅛	43000 O So inc ... 44@44⅛
5000 B&O 5s ... 110⅛	7000 Ohio S 1st ... 109@109⅛
7000 CB&Q—DenDiv. (s 15) ... 97⅛	32000 Ogn T 6s ... 101
	10000 Ogn SL 6s ... 101
2000 CCC&I g m ... 110	5000 Pa Co 4½ cp ... 105⅛
5000 CRI&P 6s ... 108⅛	10000 PD&E1st—E D ... 108⅛
5000 C&O 1st-Ser B x cp 77	2000 R & D deb. 111@111⅛
2000 D & R G 4s ... 78⅛	15000 R & D deb asstd ... 110
6000 Ft W & D 1s ... 93@93⅛	13000 R & W cons ... 104⅛
5000 GC&SF gld 6s ... 105	2000 StL &SFM-Cls C. 116
1000 GBW&SP1st ... 104	5000 SL&SF g m ... 111
3000 G R & I 5s ... 92	10000 StLA&T 2d ... 53⅛
145000 I B&W con in trt. ... 33⅛@34⅛	1000 S PM & M 1s ... 115
	4000 SPM&M1st cn 6s. reduced to 4½s ... 100
10000 I B&W 2d trs ... 84⅛	3000 S Car 1st ... 102⅛
4000 Jeff R R 1s ... 103	5000 SLI&M-CA&T1st 112⅛
2000 Kan P 1s cn 105⅛@106	2000 St L & I M 5s 96⅛@96⅛
46000 L&N trst 6s ... 107@107⅛	1000 St J&GI 1s ... 107
5000 L&N g m 6s ... 110	1000 TolAA&GT 1st ... 104⅛
1000 M&SP ls—H&DD 125⅛	1000 T & W 1st ... 113
7000 MK&T gen 5s ... 87⅛	2000 T P Rio 1st ... 74@74⅛
3000 M & Nolst 1913 on Extn ... 107⅛	10000 U Pac 1st of 96 ... 116⅛@116⅛
5000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp 92⅛	
3000 NYC&SL 1st tr as 97	3000 W S gtd 4s ... 102⅛
12000 N Y Elv 1st ... 122⅛	3000 W S reg 4s ... 102⅛
49000 N W Ext bd 98⅛@98⅛	15000 WSL&P—Chi D ... 96⅛
5000 N P 1st cp ... 117	5000 Amn Ex ... 109⅛
6000 N Pac 2d cp ... 107⅛	35 Irving B ... 140
3000 NJC 1st cns ... 112⅛	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

16000 U S 4s cp ... 129⅛	9000 N J C 1st con ... 112⅛
56000 N Caspl tax. 13⅛@13⅛	5000 N W Ext bd ... 98⅛
5000 Va 6s d tst ... 12⅛	5000 NOPacist tr ... 84
5000 C&Ols—SerB x cp 77⅛	5000 Ogn T 6s ... 101
15000 C & E Ill cn ... 118	4000 O S 1st ... 109⅛
25000 D & R G 4s ... 78⅛	10000 O So inc ... 44⅛@44⅛
5000 Erie 4th mtg ... 116	5000 R&D deb astd ... 108
5000 FtW&Dlst ... 93⅛	5000 St L&I M 5s ... 96⅛
5000 GBW&SP 1st ... 103	24000 SLKC&N 1st tr— 117⅛@118
1000 G R & I 5s ... 92⅛	
87000 IB&W cn inc trst ... 34⅛@34⅛	2000 S LA&T 1st ... 103
29000 IB&W 2d trst 83⅛@84⅛	17000 So Car 1st ... 103
	5000 St J&G I 1st ... 107
1000 L NA&C cn ... 97	10000 T P in l g tr ... 64
10000 M&SP1s-So M D. 117⅛	6000 T P Rio 1st ... 74⅛
8000 MK&T gn 5s ... 87⅛	1000 TolAA&NM 1st ... 90
1000 MK&Tgn 6s ... 101⅛	11000 Va Mid inc ... 97
1000 M&O 2d deb ... 34⅛	112000 W S gtd 4s 102⅛@102⅛
5000 N Pac Tm 1st ... 105	5000 W S reg 4s ... 102⅛
9000 N J C conv ... 112	10000 WSL&P—Chi D. 96⅛

NEW YORK, March 30.—Money on call easy at 3½ to 7 per cent; last loan 6, closed at 6@7. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6½. Sterling exchange dull but steady at 484⅞ for 60 days and 486⅞ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 296,113 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 14,000; Erie, 11,2 0; Lake Shore, 10,375; Ohio & Mississippi, 10,695; Reading, 20,875; Texas Pacific, 38,755; Western Union, 14,625.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	5,000	106⅛	106⅞	105⅞	105⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	110	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Bell Telephone	100	226	226	225	225
C., B. & North	375	91	91⅛	91	91⅛
Mexican Central	4,250	16	16	15⅛	15⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	1,400	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
Do preferred	50	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛
Wisconsin Central	1,975	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛
Do preferred	700	46	48	45⅛	48

Bond sales and quotations:

83000 Mex C 4s ... 59⅛@60	16000 So. Kan. 5s. 100@100⅛
65000 do inc ... 20⅛@21	338000 C K & W inc 70⅛@74
56.00 Cal S inc ... 8⅛@90	7000 A & P inc ... 29⅛
7000 C K & W 5s ... 100	139000 Wis C 2ds ... 64⅛@65⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30.—[Special.]—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 58⅛@58⅜; Reading, 19⅜@19⅛; Lehigh Valley, 55@55⅛; Lehigh Navigation, 50⅛@50⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 30.—Consols, 101 13-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds—4½s, 111⅛; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 48⅜; Canadian Pacific, 64⅛; Erie, 34⅜; Illinois Central, 133⅛; Mexican ordinary, 63⅛; St. Paul common, 93⅛; New York Central, 115⅜; Pennsylvania, 60⅜; Reading, 19⅜. Bar silver, 44 5-16d per ounce.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £50,000.

PARIS, March 30.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 80c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Mining shares were active. Red Elephant made quite a stir for a time, advancing to 7@8c. The following sales are quoted: El Cristo, $6.87½; Stanislaus, $3.35 bid; Sutro Tunnel, 25@27c; Middle Bar, $1.20; Amador, $2.20; Santiago, $4.50.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.50; Calumet & Hecla, $212.00; Catalpa, 40c; Franklin, $11.00; Huron, $1.37½; Osceola, $23.00; Pewabic (new), $2.12½; Quincy, $50.00; Bell Telephone, $225.50; Boston Land, $10.25; Water Power, $7.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $2.00; Bulwer, $2.25; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $5.87½; Chollar, $5.75; Consolidated California & Virginia, $13.87½; Crown Point, $3.75; Gould & Curry, $3.37½; Hale & Norcross, $3.62½; Mexican, $4.00; Mono, $2.00; Mount Diablo, $4.25; Navajo, $1.25; Ophir, $6.62½; Potosi, $6.50; Savage, $5.25; Sierra Nevada, $3.00; Union Consolidated, $2.62½; Utah, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, $4.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday and ruled higher, although extreme prices were not maintained to the close. Discouraging advices regarding the condition of winter wheat both on the Pacific slope and in the States east of the Missouri River imparted firmness to wheat, which was increased by rather free buying for local account. Hog products were sustained by an active demand for ribs. The market for cash and sample grain was considerably depressed by the uncertainty regarding freight rates, which restricted the shipping movement to the filling of only the more urgent demand.

Provisions were very quiet for all articles except ribs. Hogs were slow and 5@10c lower and foreign advices were dull, a poor demand being said to exist in Liverpool for all kinds of product. The shipping inquiry was light. Pork was held at $21.00 for either May or June, with March at 40c discount. Only a very few transactions were reported. Lard was inactive but firm. The offerings were light and but few orders to buy were on the market. It opened unchanged, at $7.42½ for May, sold up to $7.45, and closed with that price asked. March sold at 10c discount, June at 5c premium, and July at 10@12½c premium. Ribs were fairly active and ruled higher. They opened 5c lower, at $8.07½ for May, and advanced under good buying, said to be for account of a leading packing firm, to $8.27½ and closed at $8.25 asked, with March at 12½c discount and June at 7½c premium. August sold at $8.35@8.42½, closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 500 tcs lard at $7.37½, 25,000 lbs green hams, 14-lb average, at 10¾c, and 25,000 lbs green bellies on private terms.

Flour was in rather better demand, a sale for export being reported, and local jobbers were buying moderately. Sales were reported of 375 brls and 2,900 sacks, all on private terms. Total equal to about 2,400 brls.

Wheat was more active and higher. The crop news was decidedly unfavorable. Dispatches from California indicated a poor outlook for the crop there, and the San Francisco market was reported to have closed Tuesday at $1.75 per cental, an advance of nearly 2½c per bu from the latest prices of Monday. It was also said that discouraging advices had been received from Ohio and the States east and south of the Ohio River. This gave a firmer tone to the opening, and under good buying, which was led by Hutchinson and Kershaw, the market advanced rapidly. Field-Lindley were moderate sellers during the day. Towards the close of the morning session there was active realizing, which continued during the afternoon. The close was steady and quite firm. Clearances from the Atlantic seaboard were only 120,000 bu, but 15 boatloads were reported taken for export in New York and 225,000 bu in Baltimore. Cable news was again conflicting. Liverpool was called steady with ½d per cental advance in futures of white wheat, but London was easy and dull, with ½ decline in flour. Paris flour was also a shade lower. May opened unchanged, at 81⅛c, sold up to 83c, and closed at 82⅛c, with March at 5⅛c discount, June 1⅛c discount, July 2c discount, September 2⅛c discount, and December 1⅛c premium. Cash sales were reported of No. 2 at 80⅛@80⅛c, and No. 3 at 76@77c. On track no grade sold at 50@55c. Free-on-board lots sold at 80⅛@81c for No. 2, 76@78c for No. 3, and 65@70c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 41 cars. Red winter wheat was very quiet, and the only sale reported was a car of No. 3 red at 77c.

Corn was quiet and firm. It averaged a shade above Tuesday's prices, owing to a good local demand, based to some extent on the firmness in wheat and ribs. The situation otherwise was weak, the receipts continuing large and the demand for cash and sample lots for Eastern shipment being much reduced by the condition of freights. Cables were weaker, but a good export demand was reported from New York, and the clearances from the Atlantic ports aggregated 181,000 bu. May opened unchanged at 39⅛c, advanced to 39⅛c, and closed at 39⅛c asked, with March or April at 5⅛c discount, June at ⅛c premium, and July at 2c premium. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 yellow at 37⅛@37⅛c, No. 3 yellow at 36⅛c, No. 2 at 37⅛@37⅛c, and No. 3 at 35⅛@36c. On track: No. 2 white sold at 38⅛@38⅛c, No. 3 white at 37⅛c, No. 3 at 35⅛@36⅛c, No. 4 at 35@36c, and no grade at 34c. Free-on-board lots sold at 37@37⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 38⅛c for No. 2 white, 37⅛c for No. 3 white, 36⅛@36c for No. 3, 35⅛@36c for No. 4, and 34c for no grade. Total cash sales about 451 cars.

Oats improved ⅛c for futures in sympathy with wheat, but there was very little trading. May ranged at 28⅛@28⅛c, closing at 28⅛c bid. June was ⅛c premium. Changes were made from April to May at 4⅛@5c premium for the latter. No. 2 to go to store, special house, sold at 27⅛@27⅛c. No. 2 regular was quotably 27⅛@24c. The demand in the sample market dragged from the opening until the close, and slight concessions had to be made in some instances in order to effect sales. The offerings were moderate. No. 3 sold at 26@27c, No. 3 white at 28⅛@29⅛c, No. 2 at 27⅛@29⅛c, No. 2 white at 30@30⅛c, barley oats at 30⅛@32c, seed oats at 31⅛@31⅛c, and not graded at 25⅛c. Total cash sales about 175,000 bu.

Rye was in an inactive condition for futures, and the best bid for May was 56⅛c, or ⅛c lower, with 57c asked. April was nominally 52c. Two cars No. 2, fresh receipts, sold at 54⅛c. The offerings by sample were light. Two cars No. 2 on track sold at 55⅛@56c and 1 car free on board at 55⅛c.

Barley was strong all round, with 51⅛c bid for March and 55c for May, but none was offered. No. 2 regular was quotably 51⅛c. No. 3 in store, special bin, sold, 13,000 bu, at 56c. Samples were very firm, the offerings, which were moderate, not being sufficient for the demand. Some inquiry was made for lots to arrive, and sales were made of 10 cars, not graded, at 55@60c. Screenings sold at $14.50 per ton. No. 4 at 45@50c, No. 3 at 53@59c, and No. 2 at 56@59c. Total cash sales about 25,000 bu.

Millstuffs were dull and lower under a liberal supply. Sales were: 18 cars bran at $12.00@12.50, 16 cars middlings at $12.50@13.25, 1 car shorts at $12.50.

Flaxseed was nominally steady at $1.01 for No. 1 on track for lack of offerings. Eight cars were inspected in, but they were taken on contracts. A car of rejected seed on track sold at $1.06 and a car of no grade at $1.00. May delivery sold at $1.10.

Timothy ruled fairly steady at $1.75@1.76 for cash; contract prime seed and $1.73@1.74 for country prime. The offerings were liberal and the demand active. The sales included 3,018 bags at $1.67@1.75 for contract prime seed. March delivery sold late in the session at $1.76 and April at $1.75. September was offered at 1.68@1.70 and the year at $1.65. Clover was 5@10c lower, at $3.75@4.00 for common to choice "spot" seed and $3.85@3.90 for medium prime lots. The offerings were limited, and even then they were in excess of the demand. Sales were made of 190 bags at $3.60@4.00 for poor to choice seed.

The street markets were fairly active for everything except butter, the outside demand for which has almost entirely dropped off. Fortunately the arrivals were only moderate, and this prevented the "break" that has been looked for for several days past. Large sales continued to be made in the dry-goods market of staple, department, and dress fabrics, the orders coming in quite freely. Values were very firm, especially for staple cotton goods.

The turnip crop of last year in the British Isles was an enormous one, amounting to over 35,000,000 tons. This very much more than made amends for a slight falling off in the yield of potatoes, and is assigned as a reason for the lessened demand for our corn by British feeders of live stock.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other areas east of the Alleghanies are reported to have prospects for not more than half an average wheat crop this year. Also the news from California yesterday was in harmony with recent forebodings of a poor yield of wheat on the Pacific coast.

The sharp advance of yesterday in short ribs in this city is believed to be due to the discovery that Armour had been a free buyer Tuesday, and sold corresponding quantities of cash ribs to go South. It is said that stocks in the South are very light, and the consumptive demand expected to be very good on account of the prosperity of that section. The mining districts alone are wanting large quantities of pork. In this connection it may be mentioned that it was reported that Armour paid for 2,000,000 lbs of ribs Tuesday.

Cincinnati parties say that men connected with the Fidelity Bank clique in that city admit the said clique to be long of about 50,000,000 bu of wheat in this market.

It is reported that a great deal of wheat seeding has already been done in Northwestern Iowa. The snow has gone off and left the ground in excellent shape.

From this time last year up to July 3, a period of thirteen weeks, the visible supply of wheat decreased at an average of 1,658,000 bu weekly. The previous rate of decrease had been much less than that. It is in order to ask if the experience of last year will be repeated in that respect.

The complaint was general on 'Change that it was impossible to get positive figures of the new tariff rates from the railroads except from the "Red Line." As a consequence trading in the sample markets is gradually reaching a state of semi-stagnation, as shippers are holding off from buying. The Western roads will adopt the new tariff tomorrow, but the Eastern roads will avail themselves of the utmost limit allowed by the law and not put it in force until next Tuesday. Eastern shipments at the present rates must reach the several junctions of the roads for which they are finally destined by the night of April 4, so that the different companies may have the freight in their possession the morning of the following day. The rates named by the "Red Line" were 25c per 100 lbs on grain and feed to New York and 30c to New England points. Other lines intimate that these figures will be generally adopted, but do not positively give them to the trade.

The Burlington & Northern Railroad is reported to announce that its rates on wheat from Minneapolis to Chicago will be 7c per 100 lbs for the three months following this date.

The Grain Receivers' Association will hold a meeting in the directors' room of the Board of Trade Friday afternoon at 3 p. m.

There will be no session of the board Tuesday, April 5, election-day, and the question of adjournment April 8, Good Friday, will be submitted to a ballot vote of the members at an early day.

The inside of Howard, White & Co.'s circular of yesterday presents to its readers the full text of the Inter-State Commerce bill.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
March	$20.60	...... @	$20.60
May	21.00	...... @	21.00
June	21.00	...... @	21.00
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
March	$ 7.35	...... @	$ 7.37½
May	7.42½	$ 7.42½ @ 7.45	7.45
June	7.50	7.50 @ 7.52½	7.50
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
March	$ 8.02½	...... @	$ 8.10
May	8.12½	$ 8.07½ @ 8.27½	8.22½
June	8.20	8.15 @ 8.35	8.30
WHEAT.			
March	76¼	76¼ @ 77½	77¼
April	76¾	76¾ @	77⅛
May	81⅛	81⅛ @ 83	82⅛
June	80⅝	80⅝ @ 81⅞	80⅞
CORN.			
March	34¼	34¼ @ 34⅜	34⅜
April	34¼	34¼ @ 34⅜	34⅜
May	39⅛	39⅛ @ 39⅜	39⅜
June	40⅛	40⅛ @ 40⅛	40⅛
OATS.			
March	23⅛	...... @	23⅛
April	23⅛	23⅛ @ 23⅛	23⅛
May	28⅛	28⅛ @ 28⅛	28⅛
June	28⅛	29 @	28⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	$ 76⅛	$ 80⅛	$ 82⅛
No. 2 corn	35⅛	36⅛	38⅛
No. 2 oats	26⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Pork	9 27½	9 35	9.40
Lard	5 87½	5 90	5.95
Short ribs	5.20	5.22½	5.27½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1887.	Receipts 1886.	Shipments 1887.	Shipments 1886.
Flour, brls	45,450	18,440	32,930	7,036
Wheat, bu	64,189	14,278	20,283	9,931
Corn, bu	359,437	148,003	108,109	21,606
Oats, bu	163,269	73,831	89,849	27,874
Rye, bu	1,605	2,367	2,853	1,281
Barley, bu	58,629	37,563	42,302	22,139
Grass seed, lbs	323,840	378,587	154,810	369,861
Flaxseed, bu	15,110	6,896	16,904	5,543
Broom-corn, lbs	26,000	....	4,830	14,836
Cured meats, lbs	374,000	724,410	1,042,365	1,789,034
Can. meats, cases	750	....	2,914	2,365
Dressed beef, lbs	1,640	....	1,915,902	855,210
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	10
Beef, brls	....	....	2	111
Pork, brls	303	....	43	77
Lard, lbs	1,148,870	673,840	355,860	456,399
Cheese, lbs	50,980	105,168	106,668	96,740
Butter, lbs	250,699	178,419	140,073	244,803
Dressed hogs, No.	3	1	447	8
Live hogs, No	11,199	15,265	888	4,912
Cattle, No	7,377	4,717	1,821	1,624
Sheep, No	4,588	4,132	694	1,456
Hides, lbs	430,115	340,950	452,136	307,680
Wool, lbs	24,228	24,290	61,030	20,270
Coal, tons	12,294	6,664	2,543	955
Lumber, m ft	2,299	1,602	6,857	3,010
Shingles, m	100	87	715	20
Salt, brls	1,745	8	9,476	1,682

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	3	....	4
Spring wheat	10	28	7	45
Corn	204	60	20	284
Oats	97	20	....	117
Rye	3	....	2	5
Barley	9	15	1	25
Total	324	126	30	480

Total about 300,000 bu. Inspected out: 72,395 bu corn and 3,599 bu barley. The receipts for today are expected to include 70 cars wheat, 525 cars corn, 120 cars oats, and 14,000 hogs.

Lake freights were steady on the basis of a 5c rate for corn to Buffalo. The propeller Jay Gould and the schooner Guiding Star were chartered upon these terms for 64,000 bu corn.

Ocean freights from New York were quotably 4c per bu for wheat to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal will be opened for navigation from Bridgeport (Chicago) to La Salle tomorrow. Boats will be allowed to draw four feet eight inches, except on the Summit level, where five feet will be allowed.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. March 30	Receipts, bu. March 29	Shipments, bu. March 30	Shipments, bu. March 29
Chicago	64,000	106,000	20,500	41,000
Milwaukee	22,500	23,000	500	1,000
St. Louis	20,000	12,000	7,000	70,500
Toledo	15,000	5,000	29,500	18,000
Detroit	12,300	28,500	31,000	27,000
Kansas City	2,500	5,000	1,000	....
Minneapolis	83,000	126,500	60,000	24,000
Duluth	25,500	....	1,500	....
Peoria	15,000	2,000	500	5,000
Total	269,000	308,000	151,500	186,500

The following table shows the quantity of flour and grain on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates mentioned:

	March 26, 1887.	March 19, 1887.	March 27, 1886.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,050,000	2,140,000	1,850,000
Corn, qrs	330,000	330,000	350,000
To the Continent of Europe:			
Wheat, qrs	540,000	180,000	320,000
Corn, qrs	150,000	550,000	220,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This market was very quiet, and the majority of the sales were in a small way for local consumption. Nothing but moderate receipts prevented a break in prices. Elgin fancy creamery, 28@30c per lb; fine Iowa and similar makes, 23@25c; fair to good do, 16@20c. The best dairies ranged at 23@24c; good to choice do 18@22c, and ordinary to fair do 12@16c. Fine packed roll butter, 17@18c; fair to good, 14@15c; common and packing stock, 10@12c.

CHEESE—The orders for full creams continued heavy for this season of the year and mostly from country jobbers, and the market ruled strong at 13@13½c per lb for cheddars and flats (2 in a box) and 13¾@14c for Young Americas. There was scarcely anything doing in skims beyond a few sales of fine grades at 7@8c per lb. Common skims 2@4c, according to quality.

EGGS—Steady at 11@11½c per doz for fresh stocks, with the bulk of the sales at the inside price. The receipts were liberal and the demand active.

GAME—The supply was ample and good stocks in fair request at current prices. Small ducks were not wanted. Mallard and red-head ducks, $1.75@2.00; teal, $1.00@1.25; canvas-backs, $4.00@4.50; and small ducks, 50@75c. Plover $1.00 and jacksnipe $1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Florida oranges were out of the market, the season being over for them. Other seasonable varieties were in fair request, especially for shipment. Apples were firm and in fair demand, and there were good sales of bananas. Strawberries were quiet at 30@35c per qt and $2.75@4.25 per case. The prices of all other varieties of fruits were unchanged.

HAY—There was some inquiry for choice grades for prompt shipment, but the local trade was dull, and the offerings far in excess of the demand. Iowa upland prairie was lower, at $8.50@10.00. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $15 @10.00; 1 car No. 2 at $8.50; 2 cars mixed do at $8.00@8.25; 1 car thrashed at $5.75; 9 cars upland prairie at $7.50@10.00; 3 cars not graded at $5.00@7.00; 1 car packing hay at $5.00. Free on board—1 car No. 1 prairie at $8.25. Receipts, 248 tons; shipments, 33 tons.

POTATOES—Strong under a continued brisk shipping demand and a fair local trade. The arrivals were small. Michigan Rose 50@55c per bu on track; choice Wisconsin stock, 44@46c; Ohio and Michigan Burbanks, 50@53c; Beauty of Hebron, 53@55c; ordinary stock, 40@43c; store prices 10c higher all round. Early Ohio seed potatoes, $1.00 per bu from store.

POULTRY—About ½c higher in some instances owing to the wants of the trade being in excess of the supply. Live hen chickens, 9@9½c per lb; mixed do, 7½@8½c; young roosters, 7@7½c; do old, 5c; hen turkeys, 11@12c per lb; young gobblers, 7@8c; old gobblers, 5@6c; ducks, 9@10c; and geese, $4.50@5.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Trading was good all round at about former prices, and the supply was ample.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Quiet and weak at previous quotations, although holders were willing to make concessions in order to make sales, as the season for old wool is drawing to a close.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; firsts, 24½c; dairy extra firsts, 22½c; selected roll, 17c; packing stock, 12c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 13c; do flats, 13c; do Young Americas, 13½c; extra skim cheddars, 8c; common do, 3c; fancy imitation Swiss, 13c.

EGGS—Fresh laid, 11c; first in fresh, cash, 11c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 28	6,999	27	9,807	6,144
Tuesday, March 29	7,377	197	11,199	4,588
Wednesday, March 30	8,000	100	14,800	2,500
Total	22,376	324	35,806	13,232
Same period last week	21,316	364	39,118	15,139
Shipments.				
Monday, March 28	1,962	....	2,876	752
Tuesday, March 29	1,821	....	888	694
Wednesday, March 30	1,500	....	5,000	800
Total	5,283	....	8,764	2,246
Same period last week	5,304	....	9,490	5,207

Wednesday's cattle market was fairly active, but prices averaged lower. Hogs closed 5c lower, and common sheep ruled weaker. Fancy cattle sold at $5.40 and lambs as high as $6.00.

The first consignment of spring lambs at the Stock-Yards this season arrived Wednesday and sold at $5.00 per head.

Today's (Thursday's) receipts are estimated at 14,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 6,600 sheep, against 12,689 hogs, 10,099 cattle, and 7,214 sheep received Thursday of last week.

Shipments of hogs last Tuesday—888—were the smallest of any day this year. Dec. 27, 1886, only 763 were forwarded from Chicago. One day during last November we shipped over 16,000.

B. Fowler, the well-known Board of Trade man, had two cars of cattle and one of hogs here from his farm at Long Point, Ill. The cattle, Hereford yearlings averaging 1,023 lbs, sold at $4.75, and the hogs at $5.80.

The Estado Cattle Company of Texas had 307 cattle here from their ranch on the Rio Grande River. The cattle were driven 70 miles and traveled 1,800 miles by rail. After being on the road ten days they arrived here looking thin, and were not fat enough for canners. An Illinois farmer bought them to fatten. The price paid was $3.05. They averaged 719 lbs. Gen. Richard M. Gano and his two sons run the Estado Cattle Company.

CATTLE—The expected "flood" of cattle failed to materialize, although the fresh receipts were fully equal to the demand. Buyers acted indifferent and demanded concessions of 10@15c. They were decidedly bearish and talked heavy receipts for the balance of this week. The market opened weak, and all half-fat and undesirable grades ruled 5@10c lower. Big cattle sold at the decline noted, while "handy" natives and Nebraska cattle sold at former quotations. The general market, however, was in an unsatisfactory condition and the close was weak. Advices from the West and East reported fair supplies and lower prices. New York and Boston shippers purchased sparingly, while Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Albany shippers bought less than 800. Dressed-beef men were the principal buyers at $4.00@4.90 for medium to choice 860@1,525-lb steers. Most of the native steers changed hands at $4.35@4.70, and corn-fed Nebraska and Kansas cattle at $4.35@4.60. Yearling steers averaging 840@1,024 lbs sold at $4.00@4.75. Only three lots of cattle sold above $4.95, and the top price, $5.40, was obtained for 15 head of 1,671-lb steers. Twenty-two 1,526-lb steers sold at $5.15, and 34 head of 1,324-lb steers sold at $5.05. The demand for prime beeves was rather slow. A fair demand prevailed for native cows and other butchering and canning stock at former prices. The feeling, however, was rather weak. Stock cattle declined 10@15c, owing to increased offerings and only a fair demand. Stockers and feeders sold at $2.75@4.25, with fat cattle sold as feeders at $4.30@4.45. A train-load of cattle from the Texas coast sold at $3.05, to go to a farm near Kankakee. They were of good quality, but were too thin for canners or butchers. Corn-fed Texans, averaging 818@944 lbs, sold at $3.65@4.20. Revised quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves, 1,450 to 1,800 lbs	$ 5.25@ 5.50
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	5.00@ 5.20
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.40@ 5.00
Fair to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@ 4.85
Poor to medium, 900 to 1,150 lbs	3.80@ 4.55
Through Texans, 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.70@ 3.60
Fancy cows and heifers	3.40@ 3.90
Fair to choice cows, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 3.35
Inferior to medium cows	2.25@ 2.80
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.65@ 3.75
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.85@ 3.65
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.60@ 4.30
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	16.00@40.00

HOGS—Wednesday's market was weak at 5c decline from yesterday's closing prices. The market opened rather slow, and in some cases sales were made at previous quotations, but the general market was weak from the start, and prices averaged 5c lower. Trade was slow up to 10 o'clock, but after that hour considerable business was transacted. Several thousand common hogs remained unsold, but the desirable offerings changed. Armour & Co. alone purchased 4,400, and other packers and the shippers took nearly 12,000. A few prime heavy sold at $5.95, but after 10 o'clock $5.85 was about the top for prime heavy. Most of the fair to choice heavy sold at $5.60@5.75, medium heavy at $5.50@5.55, and rough heavy at $5.25@5.45. Poor to fancy light sold at $5.00@5.60, principally at $5.30@5.45. Pigs sold at $4.50@4.95, butcher weights at $5.70@5.85, and common to choice mixed grades at $5.40@5.75, principally at $5.50@5.65.

SHEEP—Wednesday's general sheep market was in an unsatisfactory condition. Best grades of natives and handy Western sheep sold at full former prices, but heavy Westerns and undesirable grades closed 5@10c lower. A small lot of spring lambs sold at $5.00 per head. Fair to prime 65@104-lb lambs sold at $5.50@6.00. Nebraska sheep averaging 94@133 lbs sold at $4.35@4.60; native 66@115 lbs at $3.65@4.60. A large lot of 57-lb lambs sold at $4.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 30.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,160 head, all for the market, and selling slowly at a decline of 10@20c per 100 lbs, middle grades suffering most. Common to prime steers sold at $4.40@5.60 per 100 lbs; extra and fancy do, $5.70@5.90; bulls and dry cows at $2.50. Exports, 253 beeves and 800 quarters of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,700 head; market firm for good sheep of moderate weight, dull and weak for heavy Western sheep, steady for yearlings, unchanged for spring lambs; sheep sold at $5.00@6.00 per 100 lbs; yearlings, $5.50@7.00; spring lambs, $4.00@7.00 per head.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,600 head; none offered alive; nominally quiet at $6.00@6.30.

Kansas City, Mo., March 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,900; shipping steers weak; butchers' steers and choice cows steady; stockers and feeders quiet; good to choice shipping, $4.50@4.70; common to medium, $3.75@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.95; cows, $2.50@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,100; shipments, 2,700; market weak; opened 5c lower and closed weak and 10@15c lower; good to choice, $5.45@5.65; common to medium, $4.95@5.35; skips and pigs, $3.50@4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 400; market active; good to choice, $3.80@4.25; common to medium, $2.50@3.60.

St. Louis, Mo., March 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 300. Market about steady: choice heavy native steers, $4.70@5.20; fair to good shipping steers, $3.90@4.65; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.50@4.30; feeders, fair to good, $3.10@4.00; stockers, fair to good, $2.20@3.15; Texans, common to choice, $1.90@3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,900. Market slow and weak; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.70@5.80; packing, fair to good, $5.50@5.65; Yorkers, medium to prime, $5.30@5.45; pigs, common to good, $4.70@5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,320; shipments, 1,600. Market active and firm; common to fair, $2.50@3.60; medium to fancy, $3.70@4.95.

East Liberty, Pa., March 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; shipments, 1,100. Market fair; prime, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.50@4.65; common, $4.00@4.25; 4 cars of cattle were shipped to New York today.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,400. Market fair; Philadelphias, $6.00@6.15; Yorkers, $5.50@5.70; common and highest, $5.00@5.25; pigs, $4.75@5.00. One car of hogs shipped to New York.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,200. Market firm; prime, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.25@4.75; common, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $5.00@6.00.

Omaha, Neb., March 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800; closed weaker; corn-fed steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs, $4.35@4.70; 1,100@1,350 lbs, $4.25@4.40; 900@1,050 lbs, $3.90@4.35; cows, $3.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,200; all sold; opened strong; closed 10c lower; heavy, $5.40@5.50; light, $5.30@5.40; mixed, $5.30@5.40.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Steady; poor demand; offerings moderate; winter, 7s 1d@7s 2d; spring, 7s 1d@7s 2d; club, 7s 8d@7s 9d. Corn—Quiet; poor demand at 4s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 37s 6d. Long and short clears, 37s 9d. Cumberlands, 38s 6d. Long cut hams, 49s 6d. Cheese, 64s 9d.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess Eastern, 67s 6d, firm; do Western, 62s 6d, firm. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot and March 37s 6d, dull; April and May, 37s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 7s 1d, dull; do spring, 7s 1½d, dull. Flour—Holders offer freely; 9s 6d, dull. Corn—Holders offer freely; spot, March, April, and May, 4s 1d, dull.

COTTON—Demand good; prices higher; middling uplands, 5¼d; middling Orleans, 5 11-16d; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 10,600 American.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 76s 3d per tierce. Bacon—Long clear, 39s per cwt; do short clear, 39s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 37s 6d per cwt.

LONDON, March 30.—LINSEED CAKE—Western, £6 5s @£6 7s 6d per ton.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Speculation in winter much more animated, quickened in part by the unfavorable weather and crop reports and stimulative market accounts from the West, and through the earlier trading led to an advance here of about ⅝@1c a bu (free covering purchases reported), which, however, was followed by a rather sharp reaction under a renewed pressure to place supplies, the market winding up only about steady, though the final quotations were ⅛@⅜c above those of last evening. Cable accounts of firmer but irregular markets. Early deliveries met with a moderately active inquiry, mainly for export, and followed the options to higher figures, though leaving off easy. Sales: No. 1 red in elevator 93⅛c. No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 91⅛@92c, closing in elevator at 91⅛c bid; do free on board, from store, equal to 92c; No. 2 red in elevator at 89⅛@90c; ungraded red and amber at 85@91⅛c, mostly at 91@94c; No. 1 white delivered, at 94⅛c; No. 2 red wheat futures: April at 90⅛@91⅛c, closing at 91⅛c bid; May 91⅛@92 11-16c, closing at 92c bid; June 91⅛@92⅛c, closing at 91⅛c bid; July 90⅛@91⅛c, closing at 91c; August 90⅛@90⅛c, closing at 90⅛c bid; September 90⅛@90⅛c, closing at 90⅛c; December 93⅛@95c, closing at 94⅛c bid; and May, 1888, 98⅛@99⅛c, closing at 99c.

CORN—Only moderately active, yet on the future list hardened for the day slightly. Sales: No. 2 in store and elevator, 48⅛@48⅛c, closing at 48⅛c bid, and in delivered part at 49⅛c, closing at 49⅛c bid; No. 3 in elevator, 47⅛c; steamer white in elevator, 49c; New York yellow in elevator, 49c; and ungraded mixed in lots, 33@50⅛c, as to quality and condition.

OATS—Rather more freely dealt in, and graded white ruled a trifle stronger, while graded mixed weakened slightly. State product offered sparingly and at prices above the views of buyers, thus preventing sales. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, 39c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 37⅛@38c, closing at 37⅛c bid; do April, 37⅛c; No. 2 in elevator, 34⅛@34⅛c, closing at 34⅛c.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Inactive at unaltered prices.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were rather lightly dealt in here at irregular prices. Pork receded to $15.00@15.25 for old and $16.25 for new mess on sales of 700 brls. Cut meats moderately active and quoted about steady, with pickled bellies, 12@10 lbs, at 7⅛@7⅛c; also smoking bellies at 8⅛c. Bacon as last quoted. Western steam lard very dull for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close at $7.60.

BUTTER—The main call was for the finest of recent makes of creamery, which as in light receipts and stock ruled firm; most other kinds favored buyers as in ample supply and slack request. Best Eastern creameries, new, at 32@33c (Elgins 32@33c); best Western, 29@30c; best imitation creamery, 22@24c; good to fancy State dairy, half firkin tubs, new, at 22@28c; do Welsh tubs, fair to fine, at 18@25c; and best Western factory at 20@22c.

CHEESE—A moderate inquiry noted at full prices; best Eastern factory at 13⅛@14⅛c for colored and white, and fair to strictly fine do at 12⅛@13⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw extremely dull, but held steadily, with fair refining muscovado at 4 9-16@4⅝c and centrifugal, 96° test, 5 3-16c. Refined in less demand and easier, with cut-loaf and crushed at 6 3-16@6⅛c; granulated, 5⅛c; standard A, 5⅛c; and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Were without further important alteration as to rates on generally a very moderate business, though accommodation for grain was more active, chiefly for wheat and for shipment from near-by ports, mainly from Baltimore for the Continent.

NEW YORK, March 30.—COTTON—Quiet; uplands, 10 7-16c; Orleans, 10⅛c. Sales, 309 bales. Futures closed steady; March, 10.38c; April, 10.38c; May, 10.38c; June, 10.47c; July, 10.55c; August, 10.62c; September, 10.22c; October, 9.77c; November, 9.77c; December, 9.77c; January, 9.82c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 19,952 brls and sacks; exports, 4,063 brls and 7,868 sacks; a shade stronger and moderately active, mainly for home use; sales, 16,900 brls.

HOPS—Dull; State, 11@20c; Pacific coast, 8@22c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Sales, 50,000 bags. Spot: Fair rio quiet at 15c; options lower and less active; March, 13.45c; April, 13.40@13.45c; May and June, 13.35@13.40c; July, 13.40@13.45c; August, 13.45c; September, 13.45@13.50c; October, 13.45@13.50c; November, 13.50c; December, 13.50@13.55c. Molasses dull. Rice steady.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Dull.

COPPER—Dull; lake, 10⅛c.

LEAD—Quiet; common, $4.30@4.35.

TIN—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Very dull; opened at 63⅛c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 63⅛c; closed, 63⅛c; sales, 426,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 63⅛c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 63⅛c; closed at 63⅛c; sales, 124,000 brls; clearances, 600,000 brls; charters, 42,301 brls; shipments, 74,065 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Quiet but steady; Transit opened at 63⅛c; closed at 63⅛c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 63⅛c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 63⅛c; closed at 63⅛c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 63⅛c; clearances, 210,000 brls.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 19,952 pkgs; wheat, 112,200 bu; corn, 26,950 bu; oats, 103,000 bu; rye, 2,750 bu; barley, 9,750 bu; malt, 10,000 bu; corn-meal, 275 brls and 1,900 sacks; pork, 599 brls; beef, 1,758 pkgs; cut meats, 1,391 pkgs; lard, 2,967 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 1,051 brls and 4,903 sacks; wheat, 55,065 bu; corn, 76,220 bu; oats, 1,051 bu; corn-meal, 449 brls; pork, 830 brls; lard, 379,032 lbs; bacon, 1,333,851 lbs.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., March 30.—[Special.]—GRAIN—May wheat opened at 79⅛c and advanced to 79⅛c, with good business at 79⅛@79⅛c, and closed on the split, 79⅛@79⅛c, the sellers at 79⅛c. June wheat received good attention, opened at 80⅛c, sold up to 80⅛c, with bulk of transactions at 80⅛c; it closed easy, with sellers at 80⅛c. Nothing done in July. The feeling this afternoon was easier and trading slow and of small dimensions; prices ⅛@⅛c lower than this morning; May wheat at 79⅛@79⅛c, closing weak, with sellers at the inside; June at 80⅛@80⅛c, closing weak, with sellers at 80⅛c; no trading in July. Receipts, 25,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 30.—[Special.]—GRAIN—An unusual market prevails for hard Duluth wheat here. Holders have been cutting the limit until there is really no fixed value; 5,000 bu of No. 1 hard wheat sold at 8c over May; 8⅛c over was asked; but the lowest figure at which you could purchase this grade would be guesswork. Holders of hard wheat and millers agree that every pound of the hard here would have been sold at considerably higher prices if the pool at Minneapolis had not gone to pieces. Winter wheat firmer; No. 2 red, sold to arrive; this grade was held at 87c and No. 1 white at 87⅛c at noon. Corn in fair demand and steady; No. 2 corn at 44⅛c, No. 3 corn at 44c, No. 3 yellow at 44⅛c, No. 2 yellow at 45c, No. 4 at 43⅛c.

St. Louis, Mo., March 30.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, with most of the trading in the new crop months. There was some reaction toward the close, but prices finished ⅛@⅛c above yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 80⅛c; May, 80⅛@80⅛c; June 80⅛@80⅛c, closing at 80⅛c; July, 78⅛@78⅛c; August 78⅛@78⅛c, closing at 78⅛@78⅛c. Corn—Active for cash on export account, but options were very quiet; Cash, 34⅛@34⅛c; March, 35c; May, 35⅛c. Oats very dull; cash, 28c; no options. Rye quiet; 53⅛c bid. Barley quiet; choice Iowa sold at 63c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

LEAD—Dull; $4.15@4.20.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and only a small job trade doing. Pork—Old mess, $14.50; new irregular, $17.00. Lard, $7.25. Dry salt meats—Boxed, shoulders, $5.87½; long clear, $7.87½; short ribs, $8.12½; short clear, $8.25. Bacon—Shoulders, $6.50; long clear, $8.60; short rib, $8.62½; short clear, $8.75@8.85. Hams, $11.50@14.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 101,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn and oats unchanged.

Baltimore, Md., March 30.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; No. 2 winter red, spot, 90⅛@91c; March, 90⅛c asked; May, 91⅛@91⅛c; June, 91⅛@91⅛c. Corn—Western steady and quiet; mixed, spot, 45⅛@45⅛c; March, 45c asked; April, 45⅛@46c; May, 46⅛@47c; steamer, 45⅛c bid. Oats higher; Western white, 38@39c; do mixed, 34@35c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork, $15.50@17.50. Lard—Refined, 8@8⅛c.

EGGS—Lower at 13⅛@14c.

COFFEE—Nominal; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 14⅛@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,186 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 29,700 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,674 brls; wheat, 62,000; corn, 101,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 30.—FLOUR—Steady but demand light.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red in export elevator, 90c; No. 2 red, March, 90@90⅛c; April, 90@90⅛c; May, 91@91⅛c; June, 91@91⅛c. Corn steady, with a very moderate demand; No. 4 mixed in grain depot, 44⅛c; No. 3 mixed do, 45c; No. 2 mixed do, 46⅛c; No. 2 mixed, March, 46@46⅛c; April, 46⅛@46⅛c; May, 47@47⅛c; June, 47⅛@48c. Oats steady; demand moderate; No. 2 mixed, 34⅛c; No. 3 white, 36⅛c; futures quiet and without important change.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,300 brls; wheat, 40,200 bu; corn, 32,300 bu; oats, 31,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,200 bu; corn, 3,700 bu; oats, 6,700 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 30.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, 77⅛c; May, 79⅛c. Corn quiet. No. 3, 37⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 31⅛c. Rye dull; No. 1, 56c. Barley firm; No. 2, 52⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—Repacked, $16.50. Lard—March, $7.20; May, $7.45.

BUTTER—Firmer; dairy, 20@24c.

EGGS—Steady; 11@11½c.

CHEESE—Steady; cheddars, 12⅛@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 20,925 brls; wheat, 22,500 bu; barley, 5,225 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,332 brls; wheat, 46,500 bu; barley, 4,625 bu.

Toledo, O., March 30.—GRAIN—Wheat higher and quiet; cash, 81⅛c; regular, 82⅛c; Lake Shore, May, 82⅛c; June, 83⅛c; August, 82⅛c. Corn steady and dull; cash, 39⅛c; May, 40⅛c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash and March, $4.00; April, $3.95, nominal.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; weak; cash, 82c; Wabash, May, 82⅛c; June, 83c bid; August, 82⅛c. Corn quiet and steady; cash, 39⅛c asked; May, 40⅛c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Weak; March, $3.90 bid, $4.00 asked; April, $3.90 bid, $4.02½ asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 154 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 689 bags.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 30.—GRAIN—Wheat market more active for futures; samples in good demand; No. 1 hard, cash, 76c; May, 77⅛c; June, 78⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75⅛c; May, 75⅛c; June, 76⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 73⅛c; May, 73⅛c; June, 74⅛c; sample lots brought 1⅛@1⅛c above these prices.

FLOUR—Steady; patents, $4.25@4.40; bakers', $3.30@3.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 82,880 bu; flour, 105 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 59,920 bu; flour, 26,535 brls.

Detroit, Mich., March 30.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 82⅛c; cash Michigan red, 82⅛c; No. 2 red, cash, 82⅛c; April, 82⅛c; May, 83⅛c; June, 84⅛c; August, 83c. Corn, 39⅛c. Oats—No. 2, 29⅛c; No. 2 white, 31⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Cash, $3.90; April, $3.85.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,300 bu; corn, 7,900 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., March 30.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 cash, 69⅛c bid, 69⅛c asked; April, 71c bid, 72c asked; May, 72⅛c bid, 72⅛c asked; Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 31⅛c bid; April, 31⅛c bid; May, 32⅛c bid, 32⅛c asked. Oats nominal; 26c bid cash.

Cincinnati, O., March 30.—WHISKY—Active, firm; sales 1,162 brls finished goods on basis of $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., March 30.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 34c.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Marshall Field & Co., 58 packages woolens, 38 packages dry goods, 6 cases cottons, and 1 case kid gloves; James H. Walker & Co., 7 cases woolens; Mourad Pushman & Co., 11 bales rugs; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 2 cases cigars; M. Wright & Co., 1 case needles; Kantzler & Hargis, 4 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 8 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 4 cases cigars; McNeill & Higgins, 11 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 7 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 5 cases cigars; E. Hoffman, 4 cases cigars; Miller, Hall & Co., 17 packages bedsteads; Wilson Bros., 19 cases hosiery; A. C. McClurg & Co., 3 cases books; James H. Rice & Co., 12 cases plate-glass; First National Bank, 4 cases plate-glass; J. W. Doane, 98 packages caustic soda; S. Padden & Co., 9 casks soda ash; Parknurst & Wilkinson, 2 casks cotter pins; Sharpe, Clarke & Co., 196 bundles hardware; Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 6 cases cigars; Montgomery Ward & Co., 1 case dry goods; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1 case cigars; E. Amstein, 8 packages colors; F. MacVeagh, 3 cases manufactured iron; James Hayes & Co., 72 cases fans; G. H. Foster & Co., 3 cases thread; W. A. Olmstead, 8 cases maps; Root & Sons Music Company, 1 case music; Grommes & Ullrich, 25 cases champagne. Collections, $24,806.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, March 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 534 West Adams st, dated March 25 (F. E. Spooner to S. A. Coon)
Douglas av, 80 ft w of Stanton, n f, 24x125 ft, dated March 30 (L. Obern et al to M. A. Shields)
Noble st, 96 ft n of Ohio, w f, 24x128 ft, dated March 4 (Lord & Hurd to J. Walsh)
North Wells st, near Carl, e f, 50x104 ft, dated March 29 (E. Heldmaier to M. O. Williams)
The premises No. 348 Mohawk st, dated March 30 (J. F. Gude to H. F. G. Schoeder)
West Madison st, 211 ft w of Albany av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 28 (J. Oliver to J. Garrett)
South Halsted st, 129 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 25x99 ft, improved, dated March 7 (G. Nichols to M. W. Hallen)
Paulina st, 25 ft n of Jane, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 11 (estate of W. G. Johnson to J. Schalk)
West Monroe st, 225 ft e of Homan av, s f, 25x191 ft, dated March 1 (C. P. and A. B. Dewey to J. H. Dysart)
Ambrose st, bet Lincoln and Wood, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 16 (W. E. Hatterman to D. Pinkall)
Robey st, 144 ft s of Polk, e f, 24x112 ft, dated March 12 (E. L. and J. E. Shields to T. J. Bonan)
Robey st, adj above, e f, 24x112 ft, dated March 12 (same to J. M. Bohan)
Osborne st, 251 ft n of Indiana, w f, 25x74 ft, improved, dated March 21 (J. Dwyer to J. Brennan)
Carroll av, n w and s w cor of Parker place, 24x150 ft, dated March 4 (R. P. Chew to M. McNulty)
Carroll av, 149 ft w of Parker place, s f, 24x150 ft, dated March 7 (same to M. McNulty)
Belden av, 48¾ ft w of Osgood st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 28 (George St. J. Sheffield to J. W. McLean)
Orchard st, n of Willow, w f, 22x125 ft, dated March 26 (F. Fiedler to F. Schwemer)
Tallman av, 225 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 23 (P. Haenle to J. H. Mackay)
Ambrose st, 200 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 8 (A. M. and J. B. Reese to L. Rank)
Sheffield av, 148 ft n of Willow st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 26 (estate of W. O. Jones to George Brandt)
Dudley st, 164 ft n of Hervey, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 28, 1886 (E. Maynard to F. Sarkowski)
Dudley st, 212 ft s of Asylum place, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 28, 1886 (same to A. Jolesynski)
West Jackson st, 113 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x125 ft, with other property, dated March 25 (R. M. Dean to H. J. Coon)
Same as above, March 25 (H. J. Coon to F. E. Spooner)
North av, s w cor of Rockwell st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated March 22 (F. S. James to N. C. Bartholdy)
North av, 50 ft n of Rockwell st, n f, 75x125 ft, dated March 22 (same to F. F. Kellogg)
Waterville st, n e cor of Springer av, s f, 25x125 ft to alley, dated March 18 (B. L. Smith to J. Jerykowski)
Archer av, 80 ft s w of Mary st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 24 (C. Kelly to M. Kelly)
West Adams st, 48 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated March 29 (M. A. and Charles J. Shields to P. Oberndorf)
Marvin st, 164 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 16 (E. Cosgrave to J. Nourton)
Wisconsin st, 23 ft w of Lincoln av, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated March 29 (J. A. and E. W. Patterson to C. Goldsmith)
Thirty-first st, 96 ft e of Wallace, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 9 (E. De Wolf to P. J. McDonough)
Elizabeth st, 29 ft s of Washington, e f, 21x125 ft, improved, dated March 12 (C. B. Hale to Thomas Click)
Milwaukee av, 308 ft s e of Upton st, n e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 25 (E. P. White to J. Solomon)
Harvard st, 237 ft w of California av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 24 (C. H. Kehl to J. Robertson)
West Superior st, 176¼ ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x120 ft, dated Jan. 31 (T. E. Miller to A. Magan)
Dudley st, n of Harvey, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (E. Maynard to F. Wienka)
Vernon av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 79⅛x164¼ ft, improved, dated March 26 (E. and N. Rosenheim to A. Bacharach)
Lincoln av, 188 ft s e of Garfield, s w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated March 24 (W. H. Thomas to M. G. Pinneo)
Lewis st, 70 ft n of Garfield av, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 28 (J. Gilday to J. and A. Aeberly)
North Peoria st, 80 ft s of Austin av, e f, und ¼ of 50x116 ft, dated March 29 (F. Vignola to Miraglia & Vignola)
La Salle st, 138 ft n of Thirty-first, e f, 25x120 ft, dated March 15 (J. Schroeder to K. Erlinger)
Wallace st, 200 ft s of Thirtieth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 29 (L. C. Nelson to H. R. Schubert)
Lowe av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 75x124 ft, dated March 28 (Benj. Shurtleff to G. Steurnagle)
West Ohio st, 157 ft w of May, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 7 (estate of W. B. Ogden to John Nelson)
Thirty-sixth st, 40 ft w of Parnell av, n f, 25x100 ft, imp, dated March 9 (E. and T. Nowlin to J. F. Snyder)
Flournoy st, 100 ft e of Francisco, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 29, 1886 (J. N. Vance to J. Hopperle)

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Southport av, s e cor of Noble st, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 29 (M. W. Harrer to J. L. Lange)
Racine av, bet Diversey and Marianna st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 30 (F. Hottinger to E. Minninger)
Clark st, 340 ft e of Belmont av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 30 (F. P. Simons to C. Muntz)
Halsted st, 231 ft n of Graceland av, e f, 122 ft to lake, dated Jan. 3 (Mechanics' Savings Bank to L. Baird)
Roscoe st, 101 ft e of Wood, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 29 (E. Netzel to F. Fiedler)
Sheffield av, 58 ft s of Noble st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 26 (J. G. Carlson to A. Borchers)
Diversey st, 100 ft e of May, s f, 75x124 ft, dated March 19 (C. and D. Goodwillie to William Carswell)
Ashland av, 73 ft s of Melrose st, w f, 48x125 ft, dated March 11 (A. B. Anderson to Jacob Hirsch)

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Indiana av, s w cor of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 49⅛ ft to alley, dated March 29 (Charter Oak Life Ins. Co. to E. M. Phelps)
Laflin st, bet Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, e f, 48x124 ft, dated Feb. 26 (E. Schoell et al to J. Schoell)
Wabash av, 24 ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 24x161 ft, dated Jan. 11 (S. and W. Fogarty to T. J. Prendergast)
Sixtieth st, 99 ft w of Heald, s f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated March 14 (William O. Budd to E. G. Wickersham)
Green st, n e cor of Fifty-sixth, w f, 48x124 ft (H. F. Eames to J. L. Swan)
Michigan av, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third sts, e f, 49x170 ft, dated March 25 (T. F. Bitner to J. Morgan)
Laflin st, 273 ft n of Fifty-third, e f, 24x124 ft, dated March 28 (C. H. Taylor to C. M. Ruff)
Laflin st, near above, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 28 (same to E. A. Bachil)
Laflin st, near above, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 28 (same to H. F. Bachil)
Laflin st, near above, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 28 (same to M. K. Bachil)
Forty-seventh st, 48 ft e of Frazer, n f, 24x125 ft, dated March 7 (O. G. Foreman to James Burns)

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Milwaukee av, n e cor of Meeker st, Lots 13 and 14, dated Feb. 7 (M. D. Dominick to A. Wisner)
North av, 114 ft w of California, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1 (A. J. Breda to A. Franke)
Mozart st, 88 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 23 (J. Brausch to J. B. Lauer Jr.)

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

J. A. Hines, two-story flats, 22x56, No. 143 ... avenue, to cost $3,500.
M. Rosenfeld, two-story barn, 50x20, rear Nos. ... and 434 Washington street, to cost $1,000.
S. Kaiser, additional stories, 22x47, Nos. ... Flournoy street, to cost $3,000.
S. S. Wood, two two-story dwellings, ... and 800 Monroe street, to cost $5,000.
W. H. Twitchell, two-story shop, ... North Western avenue, to cost $600.
F. Weider, cottage, 20x30, No. 1330 Lexington ..., to cost $1,000.
H. J. Piggott, two-story dwelling, ... Sigel street, to cost $2,200.
Mrs. E. Gibson, two-story, 20x7, No. ... to cost $700.
M. Hoffman, cottage, 20x20, No. 1035 North ... street, to cost $400.
Mrs. Annie Byrne, cottage, 20x30, No. ... lina street, to cost $800.
C. Kies, two-story barn, 25x50, No. 514 ... nue, to cost $800.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—[Special.]—The following new companies were today granted licenses of incorporation by the Secretary of State:

Chicago Tubular Well Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Albert ..., Gray, Alexander H. Darrow, and Thomas ... Chapman.

The Knights of Labor Broom & Brush Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Charles Hammill, ... Smith, James Jacobs, Henry Burleson, and D. Mulholland.

Gogebic Electric Light Company, at ...; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, John ... Pease, Lorenzo O. Hill, and Edwin A. ...

Chicago Flour & Seed Dealers' Association, Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, J. T. Rawleigh, J. J. Badenoch, E. M. ..., and others.

St. Mark's Club of Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, ... W. Harrison, Edwin H. Hatch, and ... Forbes.

A certificate was today filed to record change of name of the Indiana Mineral Paint & Pressed Brick Comany to the American ... Paint Company.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Angostura Bitters were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use. Their reputation is such today that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

When the Lips of Beauty Are Parted in smiles they disclose a row of pearls rivaling in purity those which the diver brings up from the depths of the Persian Sea. What will best preserve these gems of the mouth? Sozodont, the celebrated beautifier and preservative of the teeth.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

AGAINST COMBINATIONS.

NONE WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY THE INTER-STATE BOARD.

The Recent Agreement of the Central Traffic Association, Therefore, Cannot Hold—The Agreement Abolishing the Payment of Commissions and the Roads Which Sign It—Annual Meeting of Union Pacific Stockholders—The Old Board Re-elected.

It is already becoming evident that the new agreement of the Central Traffic Association cannot be carried out. The agreement provides that all schedules of rates, fares, etc., should not be sent to the National Railroad Commission direct by the various roads, but should be first submitted to the Chairman of the association, who is to file them with the Railroad Commission. In accordance with that provision of the agreement Assistant Commissioner Daniels sent a circular to the General Passenger Agents of the various roads requesting them to submit their new passenger tariffs to him at once, that he may be able to file them with the National Railway Commission. Some of the roads, it is learned, did not take kindly to Mr. Daniels' proposition, and informed him that according to their interpretation of the law each road had to file its own tariffs with the National Commission and that they did not think this duty could be performed by the Vice-Chairman, because the National Commission might fail to recognize the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Central Traffic Association as the authorized agents of the railroads. It is quite probable that these roads will take the same position as regards the filing of freight tariffs with the National Commission. It is stated that one or more members of the National Commission have made the remark that they would not recognize or deal with any railroad association or combination, but that all their dealings will be with the railroads direct. It is probably due to this fact that many of the Central Traffic Association roads have decided not to allow the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the association to be the medium through which their affairs with the commission should be transacted. The opinion is gaining ground that it will not be possible to continue any traffic associations or combinations whose object it is to do more than compile statistics. Without being able to pool earnings or traffic, or without the ability to enforce penalties against roads for a violation of rates or regulations, it is considered impossible to carry out any agreement for maintaining uniform rates and regulations. Suppose some of the lines between Chicago and New York should fail to secure any business at the established rates, while others more favorably situated should get it all, how long would the former maintain the rates? They would find it necessary to make such rates as would give them a fair proportion of the traffic, regardless of the agreement with the other roads. It is a fortunate circumstance that the anti-pooling section was enacted. If the railroads would only be able to pool their business they could wipe out all competition between the various lines and be able to maintain as high rates as they choose. But as it is they can make no division of their earnings or traffic, and each road will have to rely upon its own resources. This healthy competition will prevent the enactment of high and unreasonable rates, because some of the railroads in their anxiety to get business will make rates as low as they possibly can, and this will compel others to do likewise.

Commissions to Be Abolished.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Central Traffic Association has been at work for over a year in endeavoring to reach an agreement for the abolition of the commission system, but not until now have the lines been able to reach a unanimous conclusion. The circular announcing the fact is issued from the rooms of the Central Traffic Association in Chicago, dated today, signed by Assistant Commissioner George H. Daniels and approved by Commissioner G. R. Blanchard. It is addressed to all ticket-agents and ticket-sellers throughout the United States and Canada, and recites the action of sundry meetings up to date, beginning with a meeting of the Central Traffic Association in Chicago Dec. 15 last, when the Commissioner was requested to get the vote of all the railways in the Central Traffic Association territory on the subject of abolishing commissions. The next meeting was held in New York the 3d inst., at which the General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines, the Central Traffic Association, the New England Passenger Association, and the Southern Passenger Association, as well as a large number of lines in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, not members of either of the above associations, representing ninety-two transportation companies, were present. This meeting unanimously recommended the total stoppage of commission payments, not merely to scalpers, but to the regular ticket agents of the roads themselves, and that all proper means be used to secure concurrent action without delay. The following day this action was approved by the Presidents' and Managers' Joint Committee, and the Commissioner was instructed to issue a circular covering that action. The circular proceeds as follows:

"In accordance with the above action you are hereby notified that no commission or other compensation of any kind or character will be paid or participated in by the undermentioned lines for the sale of tickets or for the securing of passenger traffic over these lines or any of them from and after April 1, 1887. By authority of the managing officers of the roads here signed: Allegheny Valley; Baltimore & Ohio; Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia; Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago; Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw; Chicago & West Michigan; Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan; Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore; Columbus & Cincinnati Midland; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; Chicago & Atlantic; Cleveland, Akron & Columbus; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Champaign & Havana line; Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo; Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Dayton & Ironton; Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee; Evansville & Terre Haute; Grand Trunk; Grand Rapids & Indianapolis; Indianapolis & St. Louis; Indiana, Illinois & Iowa; Indiana, Bloomington & Western; Indiana & Illinois Southern; Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield; Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis; Kanawha & Ohio; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Lake Erie & Western; Louisville & Nashville; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis; Michigan Central; Michigan & Ohio; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio; New York, Lake Erie & Western; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Ohio & Mississippi; Ohio River; Ohio & Northwestern; Pittsburg & Western; Pennsylvania Company; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville; Pittsburg & Lake Erie; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Scioto Valley; Saginaw Valley & St. Louis; Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan; Toledo, Columbus & Southern; Toledo & Ohio Central; Terre Haute & Indianapolis; Vandalia Line; Toledo, Peoria & Western; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; (lines east of the Mississippi River); Wheeling & Lake Erie. In addition to the above the following lines in the Central Traffic Association have notified this office that they pay no commissions, and commissions have been eliminated by most of the New England roads of their own volition: Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati; Cincinnati Southern; Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling; Cleveland & Marietta; Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth; Cleveland & Canton; Fort Wayne; Cincinnati & Louisville; Illinois Midland & Valley Railways."

The importance of this movement may be estimated when it is understood that the various associations agreeing to abolish ticket commissions comprise the Central Traffic Association, composed of all important lines east of Chicago and St. Louis and west of the western termini of the trunk lines, which includes all lines between Buffalo, Salamanca, and Wheeling on the west and New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore on the east; the Southern Passenger Association, which comprises all the important lines east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac; the New England Association, comprising all the important railway lines in New England. The agreement is made more binding by another clause providing that neither of the agreeing companies will act as agent for connecting lines who continue to pay their agents a commission.

The joint committee discussed the trouble with the Grand Trunk Railway, but finally decided to take no action in the premises. The managers' meeting, however, held after the adjournment of the joint committee, and composed of nearly the same persons, decided, in view of the support given the rule about "ticket scalping," to concede to the Grand Trunk a differential in east-bound passenger rates. It is allowed $1.50 on passengers from Chicago to New York and $3 Chicago to Boston via Montreal, and this is placed in the schedule. The Grand Trunk has had this differential for some time. The meeting adjourned to Chicago, April 14, 1887.

Union Pacific's Annual Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company today the following directors were elected without opposition: Charles Francis Adams, Frederick L. Ames, Elisha Atkins, Ezra H. Baker, F. Gordon Dexter, Mahlon D. Spaulding of Boston, Henry H. Cook, Sidney Dillon, David Dows, Andrew H. Green, Colgate Hoyt, S. R. Callaway, Grenville M. Dodge, James A. Rumrill, and John Sharp. There is but one change from the membership of the old board, Mahlon D. Spaulding being substituted for John P. Spaulding. The resolutions submitted for a stock vote cover a change in the by-laws, fixing the date of the annual meeting for the last Wednesday in April instead of the last Monday in March. On motion it was voted, viva voce, to approve all the records of the company for the year, and, as a matter of legal form, to ratify by a formal vote the investments in the stock and bonds of outside roads. Important resolutions relating to the indebtedness of the road to the Government of the United States read as follows:

WHEREAS, This company, as shown by the report of its directors for the year 1886, was at the close of the year indebted to the United States on account of subsidy bonds, and the interest accumulated thereon, in the sum of $49,210,265; and,

WHEREAS, This sum, less the amount which may be retained by the Government for transportation and the amounts which may be hereafter paid to meet sinking fund requirements will be due in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899; and,

WHEREAS, The aggregate sum which will be due and payable, as aforesaid, cannot now be accurately settled, but, so far as can be seen, will be surely so large that it will be beyond the power of the company to pay it off from its actual or prospective resources; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President and directors are hereby instructed to formulate and submit to the Government of the United States a plan for settling the subsidy and funding the same for such periods, at such reasonable rates of interest and under such terms as to additional security for a gradual repayment of the principal as will, in their judgment, be wise and just to both the Government and company.

Resolved, further, That the President and Directors be and they are hereby authorized to proceed and take all proper and necessary measures to secure an early acceptance by Congress of such plan for settling and funding the company's subsidy debts, and also for securing the liberation of the company and its business as far as possible from the control of the United States and its officers, and from all interference growing out of its present relations with the Government.

A resolution was submitted and approval asked for setting forth the advantages which would result from an amalgamation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which, the resolution states, should be operated under one management and in a joint interest, which would promote the interests of the Union Pacific and permit it to obtain an outlet to the Pacific coast.

The resolutions were submitted to a stock vote, and were adopted by a unanimous vote of 438,300 shares.

At a meeting of the directors this afternoon President Adams and the former officers were re-elected.

The Ohio & Mississippi in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—[Special.]—President Barnard and Solicitor Ramsey of the Ohio & Mississippi Road were before the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners today and said that the management of the road had placed on the Springfield Division additional trains for the transportation of passengers and freight between Shawneetown and Beardstown, as requested by the Commissioners; that they have lately put down ten miles of new steel rails and relaid as many more with iron to secure the safety to travel; that in the near future twenty more miles of steel will be laid, and that other improvements will be added as rapidly as practicable. They said that business on the line had increased since they had put on the additional trains, and arrangements have been made for 800 new freight cars for use on the line. Solicitor Ramsey said to the board, also, that the Ohio & Mississippi Company does not believe the law requires a majority of the directors of that company to reside in Illinois, yet, if the Attorney-General holds that the law does require it, the company is ready to enter appearance to suit for a mandamus to require a majority of the directors to reside in Illinois, the question to be decided at the June term of the State Supreme Court, adding that the company is desirous of complying with the law of the State without vexatious litigation.

A Final Order in the Wabash Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—[Special.]—A final order was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Brewer in the case of the Central Trust Company of New York against the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company today. The order recites the steps already taken by the Purchasing Committee in complying with the orders of the court by paying down $1,000,000 and placing the further sum of $250,000 in the National Bank of Commerce to the order prior to April 1, 1887; and further orders, first, that the Purchasing Committee shall file their bond that they will place a further sum of $750,000 to the order of the receivers to pay their obligations; and, second, that the committee shall pay all further sums that are required or ordered by the court to meet the debts or liabilities of the receivers, Humphreys and Tutt. The order recites further that the Purchasing Committee shall the 1st day of April, 1887, take possession of all the railroads and other property purchased under the foreclosure decree, and that the receivers shall turn over such property to the committee on that date. The bond was filed in court today by A. D. Ashley of the committee. It was signed by the Purchasing Committee, Messrs. Jay Hubbard, Welles, and Ashley, and was for $750,000, which sum is now deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

Complaints Before the State Board.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners today rendered a decision in the complaint case of citizens of Upper Alton against the Chicago & Alton Railroad, alleging that inadequate facilities are furnished for receiving and delivering freight and passengers at that place. The decision amounts to a formal request of the board to the company to erect a depot of sufficient size, and to lay a switch and sidetrack adequate to the transaction of the business of the people without inconvenience or delay.

The case of the complaint of the Board of Trade of Chicago against the railroads running east from Chicago for refusing to issue to shippers clean bills of lading, showing the true and correct weight of grain loaded in cars, as required by statute, was considered by the Commissioners today and was referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, especially as to the course to pursue to obtain legal redress.

Proposed Union-Depot in Helena, Ark.

HELENA, Ark., March 30.—[Special.]—Last week twenty-one acres of land in the southern part of the city, adjacent to the depot of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Road, were bought by some one supposed to be acting for President Clark of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is thought the Illinois Central, St. Louis & Iron Mountain, and the Arkansas Midland will coöperate in establishing a union depot. There is no excitement about the deal, as it has been known for some time that such a move was contemplated.

Notes.

General Freight Agent H. R. McCullough of the Chicago & Northwestern gives notice that Mr. Marvin Hughitt Jr. in addition to his duties as Division Freight Agent of the Galena Division of that road has also been appointed Division Freight Agent of the Madison Division.

The statement of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1886, shows: Gross earnings, $4,185,437; operating expenses, $3,142,308; net earnings, $1,043,128; interest, rentals, taxes, etc., and improvements, $831,428; balance, $211,700.

The General Freight Agents of the roads interested in the Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota traffic have been in session at Commissioner Carman's office during the last two days trying to arrange rates on soft coal. The meeting adjourned yesterday without having been able to agree upon rates to all points.

General Freight Agent Alexander Mackay of the Michigan Central has just issued a circular to agents informing them that April 1 all freight tariffs and classifications now in use will be canceled, excepting those on traffic between stations in Canada and the tariff from Buffalo to the Michigan Central's own stations on salt, cement, and lime, which classification and tariff will continue in force.

The Chicago, Burlington & Northern has decided to make the rate on grain and its products from Minneapolis to Chicago 10 cents per 100 pounds, commencing April 5. Its present rate is 7½ cents. All other Northwestern roads charge 18 cents per 100 pounds, but these roads carry grain and its products on milling-in-transit orders which have been sold at 7½ cents per 100 pounds. The new rate by the Burlington & Northern, however, will only be experimental, and if it finds that the other roads get the better of it by carrying the stuff on the milling-in-transit orders it will go back again to the 7½ cent rate.

Reports were current that at the meeting of the trunk-line Presidents and joint committee in New York yesterday the officers of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, while they did not agree to come back into the Central Traffic Association with their lines west of the Detroit River, did consent not to enforce their demands for differential rates on business via Montreal to New England points until they have found that at the agreed rates their road could not secure its proper proportion of the traffic. The officers of the Chicago & Grand Trunk state that they have received no such advices from New York, and they do not believe there is any truth in the reported compromise. They are now engaged in preparing tariffs to New England points, based upon differential rates via Montreal, and they intend to put them into effect at once. The Chicago & Grand Trunk officials also state that if the Central Traffic Association roads will carry out the agreement recently adopted regarding differential passenger rates they will also adhere to that part of the agreement.

THEIR NIGHT TO CELEBRATE.

Members of the Light Infantry Remember the Fifteenth Amendment.

Battery D was ablaze with light last night and a diminutive colored boy at the door gravely informed THE TRIBUNE man that it was "De Fifteen' C'mandment ball." The little "coon" was a little "off" on his pronunciation; but he had the idea, since the occasion was the celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, under the auspices of the Chicago Light Infantry, I. N. G., a detached colored regiment. Everything was "fifteenth amendment." Notwithstanding the fact that the soldier boys bear the appellation "Light" Infantry, they are individually and collectively dark enough to account for their interest in the day. So were their lady friends, the two policemen on duty, and the barkeepers. The refreshment tables were in charge of dusky maids. The man who took tickets, the distributor of programs, and the flower seller were all ardent celebrants of the occasion. The band was Prof. Henderson's orchestra of fifteen pieces, and was also of the prevailing hue. And last but not least, the principal speakers of the evening were colored men.

The first speaker was the Hon. H. Carter, Secretary of State of Mississippi in 1873 and a member of the Mississippi Legislature for three terms. William Baker, an old and respected colored resident of the city, also delivered an address, and Gen. O. L. Mann, Gen. Smith, and Col. W. S. Scribner represented the Caucasian on the program. A. Plummer sang "Marching Through Georgia," and the band concluded the program by playing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

At its close the company gave an exhibition drill, which was quite inspiriting and interesting. Then came the grand march, and those present started in to "dance her tru' till de mawnin'."

The regiment is about seventy strong, and its officers are as follows: Captain, Aleck Brown; First-Lieutenant, Charles Wells; Second-Lieutenant, P. Randolph; First Sergeant, W. E. Berry; Second Sergeant, Joseph Graham; Third Sergeant, Robert Powell; Quartermaster Sergeant, William Anderson.

Elopement of a Young Physician.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 30.—[Special.]—Dr. Frank C. Manchester is a physician, 25 years old, who began practice three years ago in Enfield Village, near here. Soon after he married Miss Minnie Tarbell, a respected young woman. Last fall when Mrs. Manchester was away on a visit the doctor formed the acquaintance of Miss Warren, a dashing divorced woman of 40 years. March 7 the doctor said he was going West to find a better location for practice. It has since been learned that he eloped with Miss Warren, who has considerable money. The whereabouts of the couple is not known. They were last heard from in Chicago. The deserted wife is distracted, but ready to forgive, and Enfield Village is all torn up.

New Era Beer gives full value for the money. It is a wonderfully pleasant temperance table beverage, and is pronounced by eminent authorities a healthful, life-giving tonic. Isn't this a happy combination? Your grocer and druggist keep it.

Honest Bargains. | **Pardridge's MAIN STORE.** | **Spring Styles.**

English Fabric, Price, $7. Fully worth $10.

Astrachan with Hood, Price, $3. CHEAP AT $5.00.

Cashmere, Price, $7.50. Usual price, $11.

All-Wool Tricot, Price, $10. Worth at least $15.

$20. Worth fully $30.

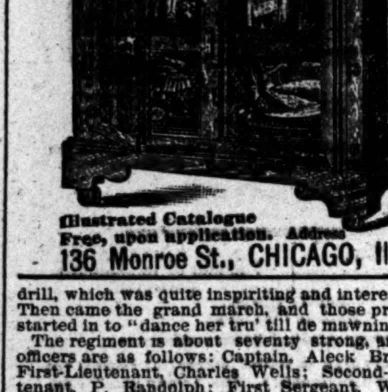
Imp. Eng. Check Kersey, $7.00. Worth at least $10.

Scotch Check, $4.00. Worth $6.00.

Fitted Free of Charge. Sent on approval if required. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory. Opening 300 very fine Wraps. Every one entering this department, whether purchasing or not, will receive gratis a sheet of popular music with words, usually sold for 25c and 40c.

P. S.—Our Carpet and Upholstery Sales will be continued during this week.

PARDRIDGE'S
HONEST BARGAINS,
112, 114, and 116 STATE-ST.



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They possess many features entirely new and peculiar to the goods of our manufacture. They are lined with Seamless Glazed Stoneware. Have perfect and continuous dry cold air circulation. Will not sweat, get musty or sour. As easily cleaned as a dish. Extremely Economical in consumption of ice. ONLY REFRIGERATOR HAVING A PERFECT DRIP. Only Refrigerator that can be enlarged by adding sections. Its separate compartments prevent the odor of any article contaminating others. A Refrigerator made to meet the demands of a progressive age.
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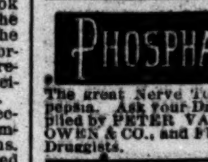
$25. IMPORTED SCOTCH SUITINGS to order. Elegant Linings. First-class workmanship.
$35. SPECIAL—PRINCE ALBERT SUITINGS to order, made from fine imported worsteds, elegantly trimmed, newest designs.
$25. OUR SOFT ROLL SPRING OVERCOAT, satin-lined sleeves, and fine workmanship.
DAVIS BROS., Tailors, 48 South Clark-st. Out-of-town orders receive our prompt attention



WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro' indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose. Cure of GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp. The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago.

PHOSPHATIC LEMON RYE
The great Nerve Tonic and positive cure for Dyspepsia. Ask your Druggist for it. The trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, LORD, OWEN & CO., and FULLER & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists.

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st-st., New York City.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE, 222 WABASH AVE. NEAR ADAMS.
Furniture BARGAINS!
We are offering our entire New Spring Stock of FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE at LOWER PRICES than any high quality goods were ever offered in Chicago. Call and judge for yourself.

DRUNKENNESS Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts., and at Lee's Drug Stores. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

BABY CARRIAGES L. G. Spencer's Factory, 221 W. MADISON ST. Have over 1,000 Carriages to select from. Repairs. Exchange. Sell on Weekly Payments. Visit the factory or send 2c stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Factory Open Nights.

BIRDS FRED. KAEMPFER Removed to 169 E. Madison-st.

LADIES!
Kid Glove Slaughter!
95 doz. Foster's Best 5, 7, and 10 Hook,
113 doz. Alexandre (M. Field & Co.'s Best) 4 and 6 Button,
349 doz. Boudier's (J. W. Goetz & Co.'s Best) 4 and 6 Button,
64 doz. Perinot Undressed, 4 and 6 Button,
All sizes—5½, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7¼, 7½, 7¾, and 8, Dark and Light Colors, White and Black.
Value, $3.25, $2.75, $2.20, $2.00,
Positively none less than $1.50,
SLAUGHTER PRICE, ENTIRE LOT,
75c.
FOR A FEW DAYS.
DURING THIS SALE THE ART OF FITTING IS SUSPENDED.
CITY OF PARIS DRY-GOODS HOUSE,
100-104 State-st., cor. Washington.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS.
OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest. CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary. ESTABLISHED 1854. CHICAGO: 60-66 W. Monroe Street. ST. LOUIS: 815-819 N. Second St.
CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS
Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.
SAW MILLS
Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.
SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS
IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.
Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BANGOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

GOETZ & CO.'S
CITY OF PARIS
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
100-104 STATE-ST., Corner Washington.
Astonishing Bargains IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPT.
110 pieces 40-inch Tricot, in all colors and mixtures, at **50c!** These goods are of the finest quality and cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 60c!
48 pieces All-Wool Serges, in all the seasonable shades, for **50c!** Sold elsewhere at 65c!
18 pieces 48-inch Black Cashmere, rich colors and fine quality, at **65c!** Cannot be duplicated less than 80c!
56 pcs. handsome Check and Stripe Novelties, in every shade and style imaginable, at Prices That Defy Competition.
30 pcs. 54-inch extra quality Tricot, in the latest shades and mixtures, at **85c!** Worth $1.25!
50 pcs. 48-inch Prunella Cloth, fine texture, **$1.00!** Worth easy $1.50.
OUR SALE OF SUMMER ROBES, In boxes, is a great success THIS WEEK.

Gas Fixtures
AT LESS THAN Factory Prices PREVIOUS TO Removal to Our New Store, 297 WABASH-AV.
We will sell to clear out our entire stock of Gas Fixtures at ruinously low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO., 54 STATE-ST.

HOTEL BRIGHTON, Atlantic City, N. J.
Entirely remodeled and improved. Large bedrooms, open fires, hydraulic elevator, &c. Reopened March 7, and will remain open throughout the year as, heretofore.
F. W. HEMSLEY & CO.

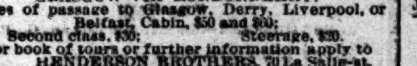
HOTEL VENDOME. Broadway and 41st-st., New York. AMERICAN PLAN. Centrally located. All the latest improvements. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Special rates to permanent guests. I. STEINFELD, Manager.

HOTEL BARTHOLDI EUROPEAN PLAN. Broadway and 23d-st., Madison-square. FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY. House newly furnished throughout. Rooms single or en suite, with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates. JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

ESTABLISHED OPTICIAN 1862. LOUIS BOERLIN 157 STATE ST. Special attention paid to properly adapting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, assisted by 30 years' experience and the best of Scientific Instruments.

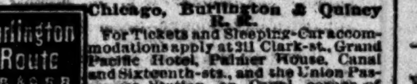
AREND'S KUMYSS, The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations. A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

GAS-FIXTURES At factory prices. Special inducements to the trade. MANNEGOLD & HOLDEN, 67 and 69 South Canal-st., near Madison.



ANCHOR LINE. NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL. Steamship CITY OF ROME sails Wed., April 27, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter. Saloon passage, $60 and upward; Second class, $30. GLASGOW SERVICE. Steamers leave New York every Saturday for GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY. Rates of passage to Glasgow, Derry, Liverpool, or Belfast, Cabin, $50 and $60; Second class, $30; Steerage, $20. For book of tours or further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 72 La Salle-st.

STATE LINE To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
For Tickets and Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11:00 am	† 3:50 pm
Council Bluffs	†11:50 am	† 2:15 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Denver & Omaha	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Mexico	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 3:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Rockford, Streator & Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Marshalltown	† 9:15 pm	§ 7:15 am
Sioux City	‡10:30 pm	§ 6:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, and California	*10:40 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City and Atchison	*10:40 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.
The 11:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wisconsin Central Line.
Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 10:30 pm	7:00 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Waukesha	b 10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	b 11:30 am	2:25 pm
Waukesha	a 5:00 pm	10:40 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 10:30 pm	7:00 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 11:30 am	2:25 pm
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of 22d-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 3:00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 am	* 2:50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	‡10:00 pm	c 6:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	‡10:00 pm	c 6:55 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily.

Wabash Railway.
T. M. Cooley, Receiver.
Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 am	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§12:30 pm	§ 2:20 pm
Essex Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 9:35 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South, and West go via this route.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket offices, 61 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:30 am	* 5:25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4:15 pm	*10:50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Kankakee Line.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	* 6:50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 6:50 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued).

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 61 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 am	a 7:05 pm
Milwaukee	b11:30 am	b10:30 am
Milwaukee	a 3:00 pm	a12:45 pm
Milwaukee	b 5:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Milwaukee	a10:30 pm	b 7:00 am
Waukesha	b 8:00 am	d 7:05 pm
Waukesha	b11:30 am	a12:45 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Waukesha	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Waukesha	c10:30 pm	b 9:30 pm
Racine	b11:30 am	a12:45 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 am	b10:30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 am	b10:25 am
Elgin & Rockford	c12:05 pm	a 2:15 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 pm	b 5:50 pm
Elgin	b 5:15 pm	b 6:45 am
Elgin	b 6:20 pm	b 8:40 am
Elgin	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 pm	10:35 am
Rockford	c10:40 pm	
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 am	b 7:00 pm
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 pm a10:30 pm	a 7:05 am a11:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 pm a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am a 2:15 pm
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 pm	d 7:10 am
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 pm	a 2:15 pm
Des Moines	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 am b12:05 pm	b 2:15 pm b 4:00 pm
Madison & Janesville	b 3:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Madison	c10:30 pm	a 7:05 am
Appleton, Green Bay, Iron Mountain & Menominee	b11:30 am a10:30 pm	a 7:00 pm a 7:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 am	b12:45 pm
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	b11:30 am b12:05 pm c10:30 pm c10:40 pm	d 7:05 am b 7:10 pm b 2:15 pm b 7:00 pm
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	b11:30 am b12:05 pm	b 2:15 pm b 7:00 pm

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	†12:00 m §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:30 am
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 am §12:00 m §10:30 pm	* 6:15 pm § 2:15 pm § 6:30 am
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:30 am
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 am *12:00 m * 3:45 pm * 4:15 pm * 5:15 pm †10:15 am	* 2:15 pm *11:05 am *10:20 am * 8:45 am * 2:40 pm * 6:30 am
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	*10:20 am *11:15 pm
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford	§ 9:00 am	§ 3:50 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Beloit	§ 3:00 pm	§12:45 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Janesville	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 7:00 am * 9:00 pm	§ 6:50 pm § 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 am	* 4:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 pm * 8:00 am	§ 7:00 am * 4:00 pm
Madison & Milwaukee	x 9:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	x 1:45 pm * 2:00 pm § 7:00 pm * 7:00 pm
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 am x 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	* 4:00 pm x 1:45 pm * 2:00 pm § 7:00 pm *10:30 am
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 2:00 pm § 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 pm * 7:15 am	§ 6:30 am * 5:50 pm
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 pm * 4:15 pm	* 9:55 am *10:30 am

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 7:35 am	† 7:40 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:40 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12:10 pm	* 3:20 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12:10 pm	* 3:20 pm
Minneapolis and St. Paul Ex.	*12:40 pm	* 2:00 pm
Peoria Express	*12:40 pm	* 3:20 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City and Leavenworth Night Express	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:35 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:35 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:35 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	‡12:30 pm	§ 3:00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	‡11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:10 pm
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‡11:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 am ‡11:00 pm	* 7:10 pm § 7:00 am
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 3:00 pm
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am

*Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling Express	8:10 am	5:25 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	*11:10 am
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 5:05 pm	*11:10 am
Wheeling Express	6:05 pm	5:30 am
Columbus, Balt. & Phil'a Express	9:05 pm	* 5:30 am

*Daily.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Fort Wayne Route.
Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:55 pm
Night Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:05 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:45 pm
Fast Line	* 3:15 pm	*10:00 pm
Limited Express	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 8:35 am	* 8:35 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston		†11:35 pm
Philadelphia Line	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Kouts Accommodation	* 6:00 am	*11:30 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 7:05 pm

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	* 6:50 am	* 5:15 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9:00 am	* 6:40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 6	* 3:10 pm	* 9:30 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	* 4:40 pm	†10:30 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8:15 pm	* 8:05 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 am	† 5:15 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:55 pm	† 6:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:50 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Limited Express (daily)	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	* 8:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 5:40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 pm	
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		* 9:30 pm

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:50 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 9:40 am
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	* 6:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	†12:02 m	† 3:35 pm

‡Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot. General office, 197 Clark-st., Room 3.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 8:45 pm	§ 2:45 pm
New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address R. N. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 111 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Judge Antnony will spend an hour or two in his chamber today and Judge Jamieson will be on the bench for an hour to hear motions and pass sentences.

Brentano, No. 101 State street, has received late numbers of *Puck*, the *Judge*, *Punch*, *Graphic*, *Illustrated News*, *Truth*, *Sporting Life*, *Sporting Times*, *Field*, *American Register*, *London Times*, *Irish Times*.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 25°; 9 a. m., 27°; 10 a. m., 29°; 11 a. m., 30°; 12 m., 31°; 1 p. m., 31°; 3 p. m., 32°; 6 p. m., 31°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.62.

The City Controller received $200,000 in cash tax collections from the West Town Collector yesterday and a promise to have the other $100,000 due turned in within the next two days. At the same moment the City Collector forwarded to the County Clerk the last of special assessment delinquencies on the West Side, amounting to $1,202,411.

Mr. Murphy's Farwell Hall Meeting.

A big audience sang "Let Us Scatter Seeds of Kindness" at the Murphy temperance meeting in Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon, and then Mr. Murphy said: "Yes, let us scatter seeds of kindness. We haven't got much more time to live and work here, and let us be kind and gentle and let us help one another. Let us do what we can. I have a very sweet hope in my heart, and I thank God that I am told to learn of Christ. I can't learn such gentleness and meekness from anybody else. It is my desire to say nothing bad of people, and I don't want you to do so. You can catch more flies with sugar than you can with vinegar." Mr. Sankey sang "The Model Church" and the audience demanded an encore, after which Mr. Murphy said: "We are going to have strawberries and cream every day this week, bless God."

Mr. Murphy then took a whack at prohibition, and said law did not have the desired effect. The British Government had passed eighty different acts to govern Ireland, and he never felt so much like going out and taking up collections for the starving people of Ireland as at present. There was too much law in the country. The less law a man had on his house the easier he could govern the house. He believed in law, but asked the people for God's sake not to rely on law for the salvation of men's souls. Mr. Foster of the southern part of the city spoke briefly, and the meeting closed by Mr. Sankey singing "The Ninety and Nine," and a great deal of pledge-signing.

A West Side Family Affair.

William Hinchey Sr. was a sorry sight as he stood before Justice Woodman yesterday to complain against his son, William Hinchey Jr. His face was bruised and swollen, and both eyes were purple and glossy. His affectionate son, he said, gave him them. Tuesday night the old gentleman, who is a boss carpenter, came home a little the worse for liquor and sat down to the supper-table. He made some remark which his son did not like, and he corrected his father by dealing him a stunning blow on the right eye, which closed it up. The other two sons then pitched on the old man, who is pretty strong yet, and after a severe struggle they finally succeeded in binding the senior Hinchey, hand and foot, and laying him on the sofa. As he lay there his dutiful son swelled up his left eye with another well-directed blow. As Officer Fitzgerald came into the house at No. 80 West Adams street he declares the son William was going with a tea-kettle full of boiling water to scald his father. But young Hinchey claims the hot water was for a mustard foot-bath for Mrs. Hinchey, who was sick. In consideration of the fact that the elder Hinchey was drunk and used pretty provoking language, Justice Woodman made the fine for William Hinchey Jr. very light, and assessed him only $15.

Bad Harry Gillespie.

The night of Jan. 21 Harry Gillespie broke into the house of Samuel Holmes, at No. 119 Hickory avenue, while the family were asleep and began to ransack the place for valuables. He got up into the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and was going through the bureau-drawers, when the noise he made awakened Mrs. Holmes. She sat up in bed, but the burglar quickly turned and presented a revolver and she lay down again, frightened into submission. She wakened her husband by the movement and he was confronted by the revolver. Gillespie covered them both with his gun until he backed out of the room. As he got out of the house two men saw him and would have given the alarm had he not called his weapon into play again until he could make his escape good. The burglary was reported at once, but Gillespie fled the town. Officers Ryan and Loftus kept their eyes open for him and last Saturday night Loftus nailed him in Frank's lodging-house, corner of Kinzie and West Water streets. Gillespie has served time in the penitentiary for the robbery of a man on Elston road in company with "Frenchy" Durr, who died in the penitentiary.

A Texas Grain Broker Under Arrest.

A Houston, Tex., grain broker was captured yesterday, and is now on his way to the Lone Star State in charge of an officer, charged with the fashionable offense of embezzlement. His name is W. T. Clayton, and four weeks ago he was a partner of Mr. W. O. Ellis in the commission business. Shortly after his disappearance a deficit of $6,000 was discovered and officers put on his track. He was traced to New Orleans, St. Louis, and Chicago. Tuesday morning Detectives Jones and Thorpe spotted him on the corner of Madison and Clark streets and placed him under arrest. An indignant denial was at first affected, but on seeing that he was known he broke down and confessed. Owing to poverty, he stated, he had taken $3,000, but no more, denying emphatically an embezzlement of $6,000. His two children, whom he had also brought with him, were sent back to Texas.

Cannot Trifle with the Boycott.

The firm of George W. Ludlow & Co., shoe manufacturers at the corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue, some days ago took in a batch of material from Selz, Schwab & Co.'s factory with the intention of helping the latter firm out, but the employés refused to handle the material and threatened to strike. The firm returned the stuff to Selz, Schwab & Co. yesterday afternoon. The Executive Board of District 24 met and a representative of the firm of George W. Ludlow & Co. wanted to know if he could contract with Selz, Schwab & Co. to manufacture a certain amount of goods without being molested by the union. The board informed him he could not, and he left promising to drop the matter. The board voted $500 for the striking shoemakers.

Duplicating Officer Barrett's Act.

Officer S. C. Steele, whose stand is at the corner of Adams and Canal streets, at the Union Depot, is the first candidate for the gold medal for bravery for 1887. He was leisurely swinging his club by its blue tassel while the bridge was open when he saw a carriage tearing down the street toward the river containing two ladies. The horse was running away and the ladies were shrieking with fear. He ran out in front of the maddened animal, seized the reins, and hung on while the beast reared, and plunged, and attempted to get on, but the officer's iron muscle averted the catastrophe while the carriage was within a few feet of the open draw. The bystanders assisted in holding the animal while the ladies, who could not thank the brave policeman enough, were assisted to the ground. They were Mrs. Spiegel and Mrs. Woolf, the wife of the clothier.

No Plasterers Needed at Lincoln, Neb.

The Plasterers' Union of Lincoln, Neb., says that the report sent out from there that plasterers are hard to get there at $5 and $6 a day is not true, and that there are plenty of men to do all the work for the coming season at $4 per ten hours' work.

SUBURBAN.

Ravenswood.

Mrs. Ross, the recently-appointed Postmistress, will take possession of the new office which she has been building tomorrow morning.

Lake View.

Three Republican mass-meetings have been called as follows: This evening in Spelz's Hall; Radtke's Hall, Saturday evening; Music Hall, Monday evening.

J. J. Bates, a commission merchant on South Water street, and for the last ten years a resident of Lake View, died Tuesday night in his 73d year.

Lake.

Mrs. Dr. Joseph Reilly, wife of a prominent physician, died about 6 o'clock yesterday morning at her home, No. 3835 Halsted street, from puerperal-fever. She was 26 years of age, and was wedded only ten months ago. The funeral will occur Friday to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The nomination by the Law and Order and Citizens' parties of the same ticket Tuesday night has caused a stampede from the ranks of the Socialist party. Delegates from the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Third Precincts to the Socialist convention Saturday night, dissatisfied with their ticket, have denounced it and have become identified with the Law and Order party. The disclosures in the County Board reflecting on Butler, the Health Officer, as regards bills allowed grocers have also weakened the ticket. The fact that Butler, who is conducting the campaign for the Socialist party, is the same Butler who caused the strikes and starvation of last summer was not generally known until a few days ago, and the knowledge of the fact is falling with effect upon him. The people who were misled by Butler and Barry have not forgotten it nor recovered from the effects. Butler is now energetically denying the reports of extravagance in his department. The records of the town show, however, that he has used fully $6,000 over the $6,000 appropriated to run his department last year.

Yesterday the executive bodies of the Law and Order and Citizens' parties met and laid out their plan of action in the campaign. Committees were appointed and arrangements were made for mass-meetings and everything put in order for an effective and vigorous campaign.

The employés of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad met at the hall corner of Forty-third street and Wentworth avenue last night, Thomas T. Walker presiding. John C. Walsh was selected as their candidate for School Trustee to represent District No. 2. His name will be presented to the convention to be held tonight, at which six candidates will be selected. District No. 2 has increased in population to such an extent that it is now entitled to six members of the School Board.

IN THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Record of New Suits Begun—Judgments and Decrees Entered, Etc.

Judge Blodgett has finished the second call of his law calendar and will devote his time to general business and set cases. His jury will be transferred today to Judge Gresham, who will hear the case of Shelton against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, involving the question of unjust discrimination in freights, or, as it is now called, the long and short haul.

A suit was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by the United States against Cyrus P. Luse and his bondsmen, A. P. Luse, John Marder, and Charles Walsh, to recover $1,638 on his official bond. He was appointed Indian Agent at the White Earth, Minn., agency in April, 1882, but has, as is charged, failed to account for all the moneys received by him.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,534—United States vs. Cyrus P. Luse, Ananias P. Luse, John Marder, and Charles Walsh. Debt, $10,000, damages $1,638. W. G. Ewing, dist. atty.

20,535—Casco National Bank vs. Belford, Clarke & Co. Asst., $3,000. R. W. Bridge and F. C. Hale, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

109,067—Martin L. Schaffer vs. Lucinda Schaffer. Bill for divorce for desertion. H. T. & L. Helm, solrs.

109,068—L. B. Sutler et al. vs. U. P. Gallagher and Abram Schenker. Asst., $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

109,069—Jacob Mayer vs. Lafayette C. Van Duzer. Confession of judgment, $3,390. C. H. Willett, atty.

109,070—Replevin. Suppressed.

109,071—Venable & Heyman vs. John B. Dufort. Asst., $1,000. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, attys.

109,072—W. P. Foster vs. Cynthia A. Foster. Bill for divorce for desertion. L. W. Rood, solr.

109,073—Bill. Suppressed.

109,074—Mechanics' & Traders' Savings, Loan & Building Association vs. Charles C. Crowhurst, Eliza Crowhurst, H. O. Sherman & Son, John Gunzenhauser, J. W. Stewart, Lawrence Bensinger, and E. J. McNeil. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,600 on Lot 9, Block 7, and another for $1,600 on Lot 11, Block 7, in Fullerton's addition to Chicago. Henry Hudson, solr.

109,075—Belford, Clarke & Co. vs. Charles M. and Jacob M. Rothschild. Attcht., $1,373. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

107,076—Conrad Rosine vs. McDonnell Odometer Co. Appeal.

109,077—Doun Bremmer vs. Same. Appeal.

109,078—Geo. Havill vs. Oscar J. Murray. Attcht., $1,000. D. M. Kirton, atty.

109,079—The National Bank of Illinois vs. Thomas G. Martin: Confession of judgment, $760. Grant, Brady & Northrup, attys.

109,080—M. Soedeber vs. John P. and Anna Zipp. Asst., $1,000. Barnum, Rubens & Ames, attys.

109,081—Nathan Mears et al. vs. Havilah Davis, H. C. Van Schaack, and C. A. Sawyer. Mechanic's lien, $427. G. W. Plummer, solr.

Suppressed yesterday—109,063, William H. Hale vs. Anson B. Spinney. Asst., $1,200. R. L. Lyons, atty.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,225, Butz vs. Tesch et al. Decree.

JUDGE GARNETT—2,576, Richards vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. Decree.—3,720, Rehan vs. Bode. Decree.

JUDGE JAMIESON—3,436, Alvina Schwartz vs. Frederick Schwartz; decree divorce, cruelty.—3,383, Albert D. Cook vs. Mary E. Cook; decree divorce, desertion.—3,791, Rose E. Peterson vs. Daniel Peterson; decree divorce, desertion. 2,897, Amanda A. Jones vs. John H. Jones; decree divorce, desertion.—2,595, Emilie C. Benson vs. William Benson; decree divorce, drunkenness.—3,568, Johanna M. Carlsen vs. Carl Carlsen; decree divorce, desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

60,235—John Laing vs. Charles Lawson. Appeal.

60,236—Strange Bros. vs. D. H. McDonald & Co. Bill for an accounting. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

60,237—Margaret Coffey vs. B. R. Bernstein. Appeal.

60,238—Sallie A. Hewlett vs. Thomas G. Hewlett. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. W. E. Thorne, solr.

60,239—Robert Jeffrey & Co. vs. Michigan Central R. R. Co. Asst., $500. P. L. Shuman, atty.

60,240—Jens B. Nelson Borserup vs. Maren Christiana Nelson. Bill for divorce for desertion. E. Johnson, solr.

60,241—Goodbody & Co. (limited) vs. J. C. Ferguson & Co. Asst., $50,000. J. Wright, atty.

60,242—Charles W. Kyle vs. Inez E. Kyle. Bill for divorce for adultery. S. W. King, solr.

60,243—Maria Connors vs. Hannah Frank and Joseph Frank. Appeal.

60,244—Demarest & Brady vs. Isaac Springer. Asst., $500. Horton & Hoyne, attys.

60,245—Doris Eggers vs. Emil Bruedigam. Asst., $1,000. A. Marx, atty.

60,246—Sibley & Luske vs. Bernard & Wood. Asst., $6,500. Swift & Campbell, attys.

60,247—Katherina Ton vs. Vaclav Ton. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Kraus, Mayer & Brackett, attys.

60,248—Nathan Mears et al. vs. Adolph Salioch and August John. Appeal.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—40, Stampofski vs. Monroe. Decree, sale.—1,961, Fitzsimmons vs. King. Decree, sale.

JUDGE EPLER—1,863, Nathan S. Dickinson vs. Sarah Dickinson. Decree, divorce, desertion.

JUDGMENTS AND VERDICTS.

JUDGE GLENN—5,582, M. P. Leyden vs. C. M. Sutherland. Judgment, $225.—1,729, John Clark vs. Frederick Moler and John H. Synon. Verdict, $163.—1,733, Mary L. Piquenard vs. Philip Maher. Verdict, $25.

County Court—New Suits.

7,100—Calumet River R. R. Co. vs. Clara Moore et al. Petition to condemn. F. J. Loesch, solr.

7,101—Village of Hyde Park vs. James Bolton et al. Petition of condemnation to widen 53d street. H. V. Freeman, solr.

7,102—Same vs. Walter S. Maher et al. Petition of condemnation to widen 53d street. Same solr.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set case, Shelton vs. C., B. & Q. R. R.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 2,313, 2,314, 2,315, 2,469, 2,474, 2,477, 2,497, 2,500, 2,511, 2,526, 2,529, 2,534, 2,535, 2,545, 2,546, 2,557, 2,565, 2,572, 2,574, and 2,579. Friday, April 1, there will be a first call from No. 1,201 to 1,300 inclusive. No. 1,547, McDowell vs. Deering, on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No. 2,139, Pulver vs. Ins. Co., on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 2,339, Rufter vs. E. G. L. Mfg. Co., on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Trial call, No. 93. No. 84, Berdel vs. Egan, on hearing.

JUDGE GARNETT—Trial call, Nos. 65, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29. No. 124, Schaaf vs. Dyer, on hearing.

JUDGE COLLINS—No first call. Trial call Nos. 1,884, 1,982, 1,182, 2,152, 2,160, 2,168, 1,914, 2,026, 1,870, 1,120, 1,150, 1,102, 1,556, 1,546, and 1,106.

JUDGE GLENN—No first call. Trial call Nos. 477, 479, 481, 483, 484, 485, 487, and 489. No. 475, Byrne vs. Strahm.

JUDGE TULEY—Trial call, No. 124, Hotel Richelieu case, and contested motions.

JUDGE EPLER—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—10 a. m., insanity cases. 2 p. m., motions.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the United States Supreme Court today:

170. John Noonan et al., applts., vs. The Caledonia Gold-Mining Company. Argument continued by Daniel McLaughlin for the appellants, by T. L. Skinner and S. S. Burdett for appellee, and concluded by Daniel McLaughlin for appellants.

171. Jean Marie Brunet, dative tutor, etc., applt., vs. J. B. Clements. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Dismissed with costs under Rule 10.

172. Joseph Penn, assignee, applt., vs. Philo C. Calhoun, trustee. Submitted by C. W. Thomas for appellant, no counsel appearing for appellee.

173. William M. Fisher et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Ezra Kelsey, et al., etc. Argued by John W. Noble for defendants in error, and submitted by Chester H. Krum for plaintiffs in error.

174. Edward Lees et al., applts., vs. Anderson Fowler. Passed.

175. The Minneapolis Agricultural & Mechanical Association, applts., vs. Thomas H. Canfield. Argument commenced by E. M. Wilson for appellants, and continued by C. E. Flandreau for appellee.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided today by the Supreme Court:

William A. Montgomery vs. Charles W. Vickery; affirmed.

Jacob Foellinger vs. Henry Leh; affirmed.

Ethan Allen et al. vs. Henry Craft et al.; petition for rehearing overruled.

At the spring opening of Charles Gossage & Co., the State street merchants, yesterday, a bewildering variety of styles in millinery and dress goods was shown. The styles exhibited in the millinery department may be taken as the reigning patterns for the season and comprise the latest importations of Parisian novelties. The heavy materials with bird ornaments, that were so popular last year, are not seen among the recent creations of foreign invention, and their place is taken by light materials of laces and ribbons with field flowers, foliage, and wild grasses, in preference to roses, feathers, and bird ornaments. Among the street bonnets are many novelties, the very latest being a bonnet of the French toque pattern made of moss-green lace and trimmed with green foliage and chrysanthemums. Another quite as attractive is close-fitting, made of green crêpe shirred, with front of cut jets, the trimming being black feather pompons with narrow ribbon ties. Still another street bonnet is made of black Chantilly lace with front of goblin blue and trimming of lace and thistles. There is an absence of light colors among the evening varieties of headdress, and one is made of lace with heliotrope embroidery in tinsel and front of beads to match, with trimming of lilacs and ribbons. An attractive evening bonnet is of the toque pattern with jet sides and ruchings of white lace and trimmings of creme coxcombs and ribbon bows. A more substantial-looking evening bonnet is made of black moline over gilt, with coronet of gold beads dotted with black and trimmed with plaited lace and gold wheat-heads. A large black street hat is made with a straw or chip trim, with beaded net crown, Prince of Wales pompons and cut alligator ornaments. In the silk department the most attractive display is a variety of exclusive designs in silk fronts. One is made of pink faille française, embroidered with tinsel and amber beads and heads of barley interwoven with hydraugies. The front for a bridal-dress is made of white silk, embroidered with pearls and tinsel and the imitation of cotton balls. In embroidered silks, as with millinery, the tendency is toward wild field flowers and grasses. There are many new exclusive colors never before brought out, among which are "Soudan," "Acanthe," "Acier," "Bronze d'Art," "Amour," "Porcelaine," "Vieuse Bleu," and Satin Raye, with heliotrope moons partially eclipsed. Among the dress goods are the high-class Parisian novelties all in combinations. Other departments are crowded and a bewildering variety of goods may be seen in the display of parasols, dress trimmings, laces, and handkerchiefs. The brief announcement from Charles Gossage & Co. that they would have a display yesterday filled the store to its utmost capacity and standing room was at a premium.

Brand Brings His Ax Down Again.

12 of his finest cabinets and 3 lovely panels (15 in all) for $3 this week. *Quality the finest.* Brand's Studios 210 and 212 Wabash.

Every article of furniture made or sold by Colby, 219 State street, is guaranteed.

A neglected cold leads to consumption. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time. 25 cents.

Stevens' superior photos, fourteen in three styles for $3. Studio, McVicker's Theatre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Mathias Stein, Louisa Nyacker	23—19
John Higl, Frieda Geister	28—19
Wilhelm Wiltje, Minna Boettcher	22—21
N. P. Bolin, Rockford, Helen Bornberg, same	26—23
Carl Karsten, Evanston, Wilhelmina A. J. Windelbloom, same	22—18
Thomas Irvine, Bessie McNally	27—25
A. V. Daegling, South Chicago, M. Koenig, same	26—21
Frederick C. Laird, Mamie A. Stinson	26—25
Bernhard Immer, Emma Ketrin	30—30
Carl L. Sjoberg, Grand Crossing, Christina Olson, South Park	27—23
William Jacobson, Lake View, Christine Spohn	23—25
Nils A. Westmark, Anna E. Samuelsohn	27—20
Christopher Bergin, Annie Nolan	44—38
Walter Anderson, Cummings, Sadie Jones	29—21
William H. Kaltmann, Barbara Eckstein	26—18
James S. West, Marie M. McDowd	35—23
Max Schmidt, Louise Pohlemann	30—20
James H. Rogers, Mary E. Wood	45—35
John McCabe, Georgeana Therien	29—24
Filippo Corso, Rosalia Dattol	32—24
C. Westenholm, Sophia Stolzenbach, Evanston	25—18
John Peters, Blue Island, Anna Juergens	25—21
Fred Nitscheim, Fredericke Lieb	28—27
Frederick Jauch, Annie Frey	27—28
Adam Smith, Susie Fox	30—38
P. J. Pfeiffer, Cummings, Mary Hengvas	29—27
Richard E. Rider, Lake View, Mary Dester	23—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BRADSTREET—March 29, Alice Endicott, daughter of J. Edwin and Carrie L. Bradstreet, of pneumonia, aged 14 months and 21 days.
Funeral Friday at 1 p. m. at residence in Oak Park.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

BURNET—At Evanston, Ill., March 30, William Maxwell Burnet, oldest child of William and Annie Burnet, aged 10 years and 8 months.

CULLEN—Officer Edwin J. Cullen, aged 23, at his residence, 396½ West Jackson-st., member of Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 62, Order of the Golden Chain.
Funeral notice hereafter.

FLANAGAN—Tuesday, March 29, Lulu, infant daughter of Joseph O. and Emily A. Flanagan.
Funeral from her parents' residence, 873 West Adams-st., Thursday, 31st inst., at 1:30 p. m.
☞ Canadian papers please copy.

GOGEARTY—March 30, Johnnie Gogearty, beloved son of John and Catherine Gogearty, aged 19 months.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, 836 West Indiana-st., today at 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

HUNTINGTON—Wednesday, March 30, Samuel D. Huntington, aged 67 years, at Blue Island, Ill.
Funeral Friday, 1:30 p. m.

HOUSTON—March 29, at Evanston, Ill., of paralysis, Henry C. Houston, aged 55 years.
Funeral from residence, 618 Oak-av., Thursday, 4:30 p. m. Train on Northwestern R. R. leaves city at 4 p. m.

JACOBS—March 29, at 12 o'clock midnight, Christian Jacobs, the beloved husband of Christina Jacobs.
Funeral at his late residence, 1125 North Halsted-st., Lake View, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock to the M. E. church on Centre-st., thence to Graceland.

JOHNSON—March 28, William S. Johnson, aged 45 years 5 months and 16 days.
Funeral from the Olivet Baptist Church today at 1 p. m. Interment at Oakwoods Cemetery.

JONES—In this city, March 29, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Loring, Mrs. Mary A. Jones of Galesburg, Ill., aged 72 years.

NOONAN—March 27, at Detroit, Mich., Richard Noonan, aged 75 years, father of David Noonan of the Town of Lake Fire Department.
Funeral from the residence of his son, David Noonan, 4523 Sherman-st., Thursday, 31st inst., at 10 a. m. to St. Gabriel's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

REILLY—March 30, 1887, at 3835 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Josephine M. Cartan, beloved wife of Dr. Joseph Reilly, aged 26 years.
Funeral from her late residence Friday, April 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Church of the Nativity, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, and will thence proceed by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

ROWELL—March 30, Priscilla, widow of Capt. Joseph Rowell of Salem, Mass.
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Horace Tucker, 3517 Ellis-av., Thursday, 4 p. m. Remains will be taken to Salem, Mass.

ROACH—March 30, of dropsy, Anna, beloved wife of John Roach, aged 35 years.
Funeral from residence 151 West Jackson-st. at 9:30 a. m. Friday, to French Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

TURNER—Wednesday, March 30, Samuel M. Turner of the Grand Pacific Hotel.
Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MASS-MEETING WILL BE HELD AT VAN Buren's Hall, California-av. and West Madison-st., Friday evening to ratify the nominations of the Republican party. Speakers: Thomas Cratty, J. K. Edsall, M. R. Brady, Stephen A. Douglas Jr., and Frank H. Collier. Music: National Glee Club and Davis Quartet. All citizens who favor honesty, purity, and efficiency in public affairs are invited to attend. N. B.—The Veterans will meet with us instead of at 805 Madison-st. as advertised.

A MEETING OF VOTERS OF THE THIRD Ward who favor the election of John H. Hamline as Alderman will be held at Martine's Hall, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av., at 8 o'clock Thursday night. Arrangements are to be made for Tuesday.

A GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING WILL be held Friday evening at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall. Alex. Sullivan, Stephen A. Douglas, and A. G. Lane will speak. Quartet in attendance.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD Cook County Auxiliary Republican Club will be held at the Sherman House tonight. All good, square Republicans are invited to be present, as important business will come before the meeting.

GEN. O. L. MANN, R. C. CRAFT, B. G. GILL, James Frake, and James E. Landon will address the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward this evening at the corner of West Lake-st. and Albany-av. in behalf of the regular Republican nominees. All are cordially invited.

MR. SANKEY WILL BY REQUEST SING THE song "Eternity" at the Murphy meeting in Farwell Hall today.

PROF. AND MRS. H. P. ROUNDTREE, WITH several of their young lady pupils in Grecian costume, will give a calisthenic and broad-sword drill entertainment this evening at 8 o'clock in the Railway-Men's Reading-Room, corner Kinzie and Canal-sts. All railway employes and their friends are invited. Admission free.

THE GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING at Second Regiment Armory Hall, Washington-boulevard and Curtis-st., this evening will be addressed by the Hon. John M. Hamilton, the Hon. James K. Edsall, George W. Kretzinger, Thomas Cratty, Mathew P. Braddy, John A. Roche, Hempstead Washburne, C. Herman Plautz, and D. W. Nickerson. A glee club will be in attendance. Citizens and workingmen of every political opinion are cordially invited to be present.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city will occur in Farwell Hall this evening. John V. Farwell Jr., President of the association, will preside, and there will be several brief addresses. The education classes will be represented and give an exhibition of their work.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SEVENTH WARD will hold a meeting this evening at 750 West Twenty-second-st., and will be addressed by E. R. Paige, Joseph Lane, Lauritz Thoen, and candidates on the West Town ticket.

THE GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING TO be held at Apollo Hall, corner of Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st., this evening, will be addressed by the Hon. John F. Finerty, Judge J. W. Green, Judge Mason B. Loomis, Theodore Brentano, and William T. Underwood. The Republican city candidates and a glee club will be in attendance.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SEVENTEENTH and adjoining wards will hold a grand mass-meeting tonight at Bowman's Hall, 120 East Chicago-av., to ratify the Republican city ticket. The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, E. C. Hamburger, and H. T. Helm will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE WEEKLY PRAYER-MEETING OF THE Central W. C. T. U. will be held Thursday from 10 to 11 in Room 100, 161 La Salle-st. The topic, "Faith." The hour will be observed as one of prayer for the amendment campaign of Michigan.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will hold an important business meeting at headquarters, 251 North Clark-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. Maj. Tuthill and other eloquent speakers will address the meeting.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Board of County Commissioners Thursday, March 31, 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m., as per request of five members of said board.
HENRY WULFF, County Clerk.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

GRAND OPENING
—OF—
MILLINERY
TODAY.

THE VERY LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES WILL BE SHOWN.

You Are Cordially Invited.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

SUIT DEPT.

To properly introduce to the public our mammoth stock of Suits we offer the following

LEADING BARGAINS:

100 Ladies' Walking Suits, made from the celebrated Bedford Suitings, at the very low price of

$5.75.

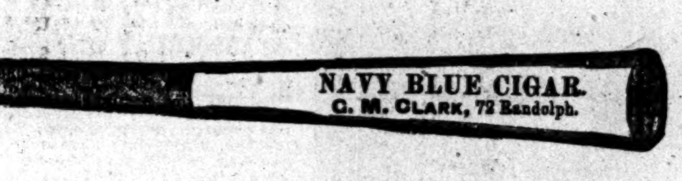
Also 50 Tricot Cloth Suits, in various spring shades, at

$8.75.

The above Suits have been made specially to our order from designs selected by ourselves, and are placed on sale with the confidence that purchasers will find them the best value ever offered in the city.

NOTHING AILS CLARK.

"Your Quill Holder supplies a long-felt want. It gives perfect satisfaction. My customers say they prefer it to a meerschaum—that it smokes sweeter, and is lighter." (Signed) C. M. CLARK.



A Holder Free to every smoker who calls for the Navy Blue 5c Cigar. The best cigar in the market for the money. Do not fail to give it a trial. Sold by all Retail Dealers.

WHOLESALE BY

W. J. QUAN & CO., 49 and 51 Michigan-av., CHICAGO. — BANGHART BROS., 130 Fifth-av., CHICAGO. — J. S. GOULD & CO., 19 and 21 Randolph-st., CHICAGO. — FRED DAUT & CO., Muscatine, Iowa. — LONG BROS., Kansas City, Mo.

Dealers ordering 1,000 Navy Blue Cigars, with privilege of return within 30 days if not satisfactory, will receive, gratis, 500 Quill Holders, as per cut above. The "Navy Blue" is the finest 5c smoke in the market, and the Holder is the best advertisement ever put out.

Dinner Sets!
Dinner Sets!
Dinner Sets!

SOME OF THE
BEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED.

A Very Showy, Real English Printed Dinner Set, 102 Pieces,
Only $10.48.

Same in 128-Piece Set,
Only $11.98.

We carry a large line at prices ranging from the above
UP TO $125.00.

This is the Largest Display ever made, and better values never offered.

"THE FAIR"
CROCKERY DEPT.
Cor. State, Adams, Dearborn-sts.
☞ Direct Entrance, Adams-st.

Are made with the New Patent Seamless Fold. They outwear two collars made in the old way. Ask your dealer for them, and take no other until you have tested them.

Four Ply Pure Linen. Over 100 Styles. Latest Styles at Popular Prices.

See that they have Anchor Trade-Mark on them.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Catalogues and Prices can be had of your dealer or the manufacturers, BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, Troy, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

SHIRTS

Made to order and "Ready-Made." Moderate Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
All patterns preserved. Trial orders solicited.

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

And others suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. ELECTRICITY instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear the same belt. ELECTRIC SUSPENSORIES free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 700 cured in '86. Send stamp for pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

WINDGUARD CHIMNEY TOPS,

For Defective Smoke Flues, to be had and put up on short notice. WM. M. DEE, 164 East Adams-st.

CANDY — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

OAK DININGROOM FURNITURE
IN SIMPLY ELEGANT NEW SPRING STYLES
C. H. HILDRETH & CO. 221 & 223 STATE-ST.

"THE FAIR"
OFFERS AN ACRE OF GENUINE BARGAINS DAILY
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
BABY CARRIAGES.

All New Styles, New Designs, and Largest Variety. Each and every Carriage is strictly new, and no last season's goods in our stock.

OUR PRICES DEFY THE MARKET! READ

$5.75

For this carriage as represented by cut. Is a large and spacious body, made of willow, with upholstered seat, stuffed canopy top or parasol, handle well braced with steel rod.

$1.75

For a large-size willow body house carriage, strongly made, hardwood axle and wheels.

$3.95

For an elegant willow body baby carriage, steel axle and springs, with canopy top and upholstered seat.

$7.50

For an elegant, large-size, willow body baby carriage, upholstered with Creton, stuffed canopy top; has the 4 S. springs.

INSPECTION INVITED.

☞ Entrance on State-st. to our Mammoth Baby Carriage Salesroom in Basement.

"THE FAIR"
E. J. LEHMANN & CO.,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

$12.25

For this carriage. Is correctly represented by cut. It is a large-size rattan body, upholstered with Ramie cloth, with plush roll, side fenders, satin parasol, with lace edge or lace cover.

$8.00

For a full-size slat body Baby Carriage, strongly made, upholstered with enameled cloth, stuffed canopy top, handle braced with steel rod.

$16.50.

A handsome reed body carriage, roll all around, upholstered with spun silk, plush roll, trimmed with ribbon, satin parasol, lace edge or lace cover. Has steel wheels.

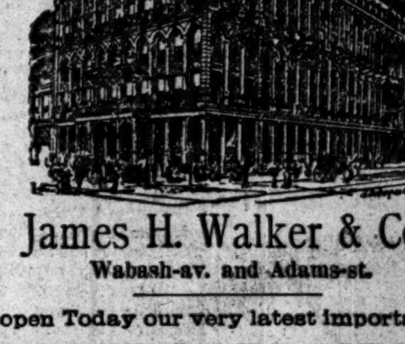
$18.00.

An elegant large-size Baby Carriage, body made of select cane, upholstered with embossed plush, satin parasol, lined with lace edge or lace cover.

☞ THE BEST STEEL WHEELS put on all carriages at the additional charge of $1.

"THE FAIR,"
E. J. LEHMANN & CO,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

All Goods Entirely New.



No Last Spring's Stock.

James H. Walker & Co.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

We open Today our very latest importations of

FINE FRENCH & ENGLISH WASH DRESS GOODS,

A most perfect selection of the cream of foreign markets.

JUBILEE CLOTHS. Novel and rare designs, registered.
FRENCH CREPE CLOTHS In new shades and silk effects.
BATISTE CLOTHS. Late and unique patterns.
INDIA LINEN CHECKS. Rare patterns.
TANGI CLOTHS. Entirely new ideas in silk and woolen effects.
DIAGONAL WEAVES In cream, white, and mauve.
WHITE ORGANDIES. In new colored checks and stripes.
FINE ENGLISH LAWNS In broken colored checks.
NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES Entirely new and beautiful weaves.

We invite inspection of this, the finest exhibit of new features in this class of goods ever shown in Chicago.

We also exhibit a full assortment of Cotton and Silk Mulls, in choice shades, India Linens, Jones Cambrics, Muslins, French Nainsook, and Organdies, Checked and Striped Nainsooks, India Dimities, etc.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Fire Salvage Sale
CLOTHING
BY ORDER
FIRE UNDERWRITERS
At our stores, 214 and 216 Madison-st.,
Thursday, April 7, 9:30 a. m.
Particulars in detail Saturday.
No fire-marks at all on any of this stock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Morning at 10 O'Clock,
No. 1555 MICHIGAN-AV.,
We Sell the Entire
Furniture of Above 16-Room Residence.

M. T. Chamber Sets, Parlor Furniture, Brussels and Moq. Carpets throughout the house, Sideboard, Draperies, Curtains, Beds, Bedding, Centre-Tables, Dining-Room Furniture, etc.; one Upright Piano. This sale will be well worth the attention of intending purchasers.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Spring Overcoats
$30 AND UPWARDS.
J. B. HALL & CO., Tailors,
128 Dearborn-st.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

Our next Pullman Palace-Car Excursions for San Francisco will leave Chicago April 6 and 20; Kansas City and St. Louis April 7 and 21. The Southern route. No storm region or snow blockades; no high altitudes. The tourists' favorite. Tickets good for six months. No charge to return different route. Very lowest rates. Send for circulars.
JNO. E. ENNIS,
Passenger Agent Missouri Pacific R. R.,
86 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

HATS — CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats. Spring Styles. My own and all desirable shapes of other recognized leaders of fashion. 148 State-st.

TO LEASE,
FOR MANUFACTURING,
80 and 82 Illinois-st.,
THREE LOFTS, 50X100 FEET.
Can furnish 60 horse power.
Will give long lease. LOW RENTAL.
J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro.,
Removed to 91 Dearborn-st.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as loss of sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TO RENT.

Fine large and small offices, single and en suite, in
Royal Insurance Building.
Perfect ventilation, well lighted, fire-proof, running elevators. Janitor service unsurpassed. Rents as low as consistent considering the class of building and conveniences. Our representative at 108½ will show offices any time.
MEAD & COE., Agents, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT,
In the Tribune Building,
Large front office with good vault and steam heat.
WM. C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

SAVE YOUR EYES. Our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses are well known for optical accuracy and superiority. Eyes skillfully fitted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Compound and other lenses ground to order.

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

St. Louis, Mo.

FREEPORT, Ill., March 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state the residence of Gen. John Pope. J. S. B.

Liverpool.

CHICAGO, March 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state where William E. Gladstone was born. C. B. CUMMINGS.

Lawrence Barrett.

NILES, Mich., March 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer me, What is Lawrence Barrett's real name? B. L. B.

His Son.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me if Owen Meredith had any connection with Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton. M.

Yes.

CHICAGO, March 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a dispute please state if Vernona Jarbeau, who sang in "A Trip to Africa" last week, ever appeared in Chicago with Dixey in "Adonis." G. R.

The Sundays Are Not Counted.

CHICAGO, March 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I understand that Lent begins the morning of Ash Wednesday and ends the morning of Easter Sunday. Why is it called a forty days' fast when in truth it is forty-seven days in time? E. V. HOLTON.

Die Wacht am Rhein.

ELKHART, Ind., March 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please tell me when and by whom the German war-song, "The Watch on the Rhine," was written. ARMON.

[The words of "Die Wacht am Rhein" were written by Max Schneckenberger of Thutheim, Würtemberg. The music was composed as a part song for men's voices by Carl Wilhelm in 1854 and was adopted as a war-song by the German people during the Franco-German War, 1870-'71.

How to Do It.

IONIA, Ill., March 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please tell me how to solve the following problem? A tree is 200 feet high, and is broken off at such a hight that the top touches the ground forty feet from the base of the tree. How far is it from the base of the tree to the place where it is broken off? A. D. YEDDER.

[The square of 40 is equal to the difference of the squares of the other two sides of the triangle, and is also equal to the product of the sum and difference of those two sides. Hence 1,600 divided by 200 gives 8 as the difference of the two pieces, and the bole is broken off at the distance of 96 feet from the ground. This is the simplest and shortest way of answering the question, and it does not require the use of mathematical formula to answer it in this column.]

Hotel Fires.

ALEDO, Ill., March 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In view of so many terrible disasters by fire to hotels recently recorded—notably the Richmond at Buffalo—involving so much suffering and loss of life, it seems to me something should be done to remedy the evil as far as possible.

Does it not appear that since the advent of the elevator system the loss of life in such cases is much greater than heretofore? The elevator-way seems to act as a funnel or flue through which a draft is created, and the fire starting on one of the lower floors is drawn and thereby reaches more readily the upper floors. Is it not also true that a fire confined to narrow limits is much more easily controlled than if allowed freedom to seek any outlet to be found, such as the elevator or stairway affords? Suppose then the Richmond had been supplied with an arrangement at each landing of elevator and stairway to effectually close them above the fire, could it not have been controlled on the first floor or at least been confined to that floor long enough for all the inmates of the upper floors to have been alarmed and brought to the second or third story windows, and saved by the firemen as many—far too many—were when almost ready to perish? If any one has a better suggestion let us hear from him. S.

SELLING OFF POLICE TROPHIES.

Tokens of Folly and of Crime—A Stock of Revolvers—Story of a Baby Carriage.

The auction of unclaimed goods which had fallen into the hands of the city police was going on in the dark lower story of the City-Hall rotunda. The burly auctioneer's voice stirred the cobwebs which hung from the dusty rafters as he incited the mixed crowd before him to purchase the fag ends of crime and folly. "There's no blanks in this sale, boys—every number draws a prize! What have you got next, Henry?" he cried, as the assistant turned over the collection of mysterious-looking parcels. Henry rolled a dilapidated-looking baby carriage out on to the platform. Its appearance was greeted with laughter and coarse jokes by the assembled pawnbrokers. Who wanted such a baby carriage? On its fine silk linings had once rested a baby's dimpled face—now its cushions were torn and dirty, and one side lopped down in a dreary way. No one offered to bid for the unfortunate thing. Its usefulness was gone. "Well! Well! What am I going to get for this? Start it at something. Five dollars?—four—three—one dollar? Ah! fifty cents bid! make it seventy-five—seventy-five—seventy-five do I hear? Eighty—eighty-five—ty-five—ty-five—ninety; ninety do I hear? going at ninety—five—and a dollar—a doll—a doll—a dol-lar! And a-going—a-going." "Dollar five," shouted a seedy-looking young fellow with a rusty black hat pulled down over his face and his well-worn clothes pulled closely about his spare figure. He had been leaning listlessly against a post in the rear of the crowd, unnoticed and forlorn, when the unconscious assistant had rolled into his view this relic of his once happy home. At first he could not realize that the thing before him was the pretty affair he had purchased when his loving little wife had first told him about the happiness in store for them. He was working then and had a happy home. Then the baby came with its wee little hands and pretty pink feet, and a new light dawned in the little mother's face. In the midst of his happiness the strike committee of his union ordered the father to stop work. He did so unwillingly, as many another did. Want soon came, and the little family was turned out of home because he could not pay the rent. The heartless landlord kept the baby carriage in part payment of arrears. The mother and babe went to the hospital and there passed into the great unknown. Alone and heartbroken the poor young father had drifted from bad to worse. Odd jobs which he obtained gave him a miserable existence. That morning he had earned more money than he had had for weeks. He had wandered aimlessly into the auction rooms and there his little baby's carriage was knocked down to him, and paid for out of his miserable earnings. It took all he had, but as he pushed it before him out into the bustle of the big city his baby's dimpled face seemed resting on its cushions, and he could almost hear his wife's sweet voice beside him.

The auction went on.

"Don't pay too much for these things, boys," said the auctioneer. "You want to go away with bargains! They're all plunder, and you want to get the best of it!"

Mysterious packages, done up in paper, were knocked down at low prices. Occasionally some peculiar-looking one would be bid for spiritedly in the expectation that a bargain might rest within the wrappings.

An ugly-looking knife with a long blade, on which were blood-stains either of man or beast, went at a good figure. Its purchaser was a peaceable-looking young fellow. A sled with swan's heads in the front, on one of which was stuck a little red mitten, went to Mrs. O'Hara for 85 cents.

"That's money enough for it, boys," said the auctioneer as higher bids were made. "Let the ladies get some of the bargains."

A pipe and watch, the companions of many a long night vigil of some poverty-stricken fellow, were purchased for a dollar and a quarter. Several large trunks, whose former owners had never called for them, were knocked off rapidly.

The appearance of the assistant with a job lot of revolvers renewed the interest in the sale. There were "guns" of every size and description; some of them had been taken from murderers and some from schoolboys. They were in every stage of usefulness—or dangerousness.

Lots of fifty were sold at 25 and 50 cents apiece. There were several hundred of them, and every pawnbroker got all he could sell for a year. After the job lots were sold single revolvers were put up and the sale was animated. The one which excited the most admiration was a little jeweled one in a pretty case, which had been found on the dressing-case of a once beautiful and happy woman whose life ended in dishonest splendor.

A stack of a dozen rusty straw bonnets was greeted with cries of "Give it to Mrs. Ryan!"

The first bid of five cents, humorously made, was quickly accepted by the auctioneer before the bidder could withdraw it. A boy's velocipede went for $1 to a young man with a budding mustache and a blush, who explained that he wanted it for his brother.

"The only bag of plumbers' tools ever sold," explained the auctioneer, "because he is the only one who ever failed in the business." It went to Lawyer Abrahams, who had found business dull at the Armory Court and hoped to turn an honest penny by speculating in another kind of misery. Watches and rings, some of which were vouched for as gold and some of which were not, were the last things sold, and the traces of another year of crime and folly were scattered throughout the city. Perhaps some of them will again find their way back into the hands of the police with additional stains upon them.

Benedicts and Bachelors.

There are 490,000 unmarried men in Paris against 380,000 married men.

A WISCONSIN BOOM.

Remarkable Speculation in Real Estate in Ashland—Lively Scenes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—[Special.]—Milwaukee real-estate brokers and speculators are taking a conspicuous part in the remarkable boom now in progress at Ashland. Not a train departs from this city for Ashland on the two direct roads without having on board more passengers than can be conveniently accommodated. Extra sleeping-cars are brought into use, but everything is engaged for several days in advance. The boom is pronounced the biggest thing of its character ever witnessed in the Northwest. The real-estate transactions of Ashland for less than seven days have been of such magnitude as would put to shame those of a great metropolis. No one appears to be able to give exact figures. Everybody knows they are enormous. The banks, Register of Deeds, commission agents, and heavy property-owners were appealed to, but they were all at sea when it came to furnishing anything in the way of figures that could be relied upon as accurate. It is only known that the Register's office, although working with a large extra clerical force, is from ten days to two weeks behind in the mere matter of recording transfers. The banks know that they are handling an immense amount of money. Real-estate agents and commission men, who in reality are the boomers in this instance, have flocked into the little town by the hundred, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Milwaukee furnishing the greater portion. It is safe to say that the outside professional speculators now in Ashland are not less than 500 in number, and the probabilities are that there are many more than that, with every train bringing them in by scores. Hotel accommodations are out of the question. An easy chair is greedily taken at a high premium for sleeping purposes, while a quiet corner on the floor for the same purpose is considered a luxury. Marvelous prices are being paid for office room (which means room enough to fence in a rough 2x3 board table) by the visiting real-estate agents. Business houses of every description are utilized for this purpose, and the sign: "Real Estate—Choice Properties—Great Bargains," etc., looms up in front of restaurants, barber shops, saloons, groceries, meat markets, etc. One enterprising St. Paul firm succeeded in renting a corner in a hotel office at the modest figure of $75 a week, and in two hours from the time possession was taken they were offered $500 for their lease. Yesterday every carpenter and man that could handle a saw and hammer was engaged in erecting rough-board shanties to serve as real-estate offices. Upon one of these, shortly before noon, appeared the triumphant announcement: "This office was opened and a $5,000 transaction consummated herein four and one-half hours after the first nail was driven." Another anxious agent, not wishing to wait for his 10x12 office to be roofed, paid $100 for a $15 tent, and stretched that above him for a covering.

Less than four years ago, when John Plankinton purchased for $1,000 a foot the property on Grand avenue, between West Water and Second streets, this city, to build an addition to the Plankinton House, people opened their eyes in astonishment at the price, it having been the highest ever paid for real estate in Milwaukee. What would be their surprise to visit Ashland now and witness the sale of business property there at nearly as high a figure as that paid by Mr. Plankinton! Yesterday the owner of a business block upon which a cheap two-story frame building had been erected refused an offer of $800 a foot, street front, for it. Two weeks ago the property could have been purchased for less than one-fourth that amount. A residence lot of average grade was transferred three times during one day. At 10 a. m. it was sold for $1,500. Two hours later it changed hands at $2,500, and in four hours it was again relinquished for $5,000. Scores of similar instances are occurring, and the speculator who does not increase his bank account to the extent of $1,000 a day considers himself to have been playing in hard luck.

Lieut.-Gov. Fifield, editor and publisher of the Ashland *Press*, is one of the many residents who have realized handsomely by the "boom." One property purchased by Mr. Fifield three years ago for $2,500 has been sold for $25,000. Another 100-foot lot, upon which is a brick building, owned by him, was put upon the market for $75,000, and when Mr. Fifield was informed that a purchaser had appeared he said he would "back square down if it wasn't for the name of the thing."

The great query just now is, How long is this boom to be kept in motion? There are but few persons who will not freely admit that the values at which properties are now held and being sold are merely upon a speculative basis. They know that the moment the speculators and agents depart the reaction is certain to follow and prices instantly drop. As a great amount of the business now being done is upon the option or time system, the purchaser advancing only a small percentage as "earnest money," and the continual turning of these properties to new hands, each time at an advance in the amount of "earnest money" down (as that advance really represents the seller's profit), it is reasonable to believe that the speculators will shortly have completed their work and look for a field of labor elsewhere. So great has been the call for property by purchasers of smaller means within the last two days that the accommodating agents have kindly purchased acre property four, five, and in one instance nearsix miles out of Ashland, located in dense woods, produced a fine-looking plat of it, and parceled out lots at wholesale or retail at prices to suit any purchaser. So long as it is a lot is all that is required. One sharper, taking advantage of the situation, sold four lots for $425 each, located in a deep ravine, and succeeded in working off a number which, by survey, can be found about half a mile from shore in Ashland Bay. But they will probably pass through a half-dozen hands before an owner finds out the truth, and as they are marketable lots they help to supply the demand for the time being. An endless number of lawsuits is certain to follow this boom, several for amounts ranging from $5,000 to $40,000 already having been put under way.

Foyer Gossip.

Mr. A. J. Phillips, the well-known tenor, announces a musicale at his music rooms, No. 54 Douglas avenue, tomorrow evening.

Mr. Abbey has cabled his agent to make overtures to Mrs. Potter for an American engagement, but nothing has been settled.

Mr. William H. Sherwood, the celebrated American pianist, reached Chicago last evening on his way to Milwaukee, where he is to play tonight.

The run of "Jim, the Penman," in England is said to have already increased the fortune of its author by the sum of $25,000, and his American royalties are large.

New York *Times*: The Madison Square smile consists of a sudden arrest of consciousness, a fixing of the vision on the far distance, and a slight unconscious parting of the lips, as of a cherub or an angel.

Says a New York paper: "The bunch of exquisit lilies that was handed over the footlights on the opening night of Mme. Bernhardt's engagement was sent by Mrs. Langtry. It was a fitting tribute from beauty to genius."

The Royal League, a secret beneficiary order incorporated under the laws of Illinois, is to give an entertainment at Central Music-Hall this evening. The program will embrace vocal and instrumental selections, besides recitations.

The Madison Square company is laying plans for a big time when it goes to Washington at the call of the President and plays "Jim the Penman" for the benefit of the actors' fund. Secretary Endicott has already offered $100 for one of the boxes at the performance.

At the close of the second act of "Lucille" last evening Miss Van Arnhem fainted on the stage. Before the beginning of the third act Mr. Pratt appeared behind the footlights and offered an apology and asked the indulgence of the audience. She made her appearance as usual in the third act, but was evidently suffering.

Mr. Alfred Thompson, the author of many successful plays and extravaganzas at the Gaiety and Alhambra Theatres, London, has entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph Brooks to produce spectacular burlesques with a company which will be known as the Imperial Burlesque Company. The first of the series will be produced at the Chicago Opera-House June 1.

The London *Figaro* describes Desdemona's dresses in the Milan performance of "Otello" as follows: "In the first act she wore a light-blue satin; in the second a lilac and light-blue satin, with long, flowing sleeves, white lace, and a flowing blonde wig, and a lilac brocade with panels at the side of white satin edged with gold lace; in the third the same dress as in the first, with a lace veil; in the fourth a white silk nightdress."

Mr. Robert B. Mantell will be seen in three or four new parts next season. First, in a new play now being written for him by Mr. Kelier, the scene of which will be laid in Mexico, although most of the characters will be American. The young actor will also appear as Othello, making him a young man of 32, and depicting him as a Venetian; in a reconstructed version of the "Marble Heart"; as Rover in "Wild Oats"; and possibly as Romeo, in "Romeo and Juliet."

Drunkenness in Scotland.

In the whole of Scotland only 2,175 persons were convicted of drunkenness Sunday during last year.

DAYS OF AULD LANG SYNE.

REMINISCENCES SERVED WITH A CUP OF TEA.

How Middle-Aged Matrons Are Wont to Recall the Days of Their Youth—Life-Paths Which Make Unexpected Turnings—The Ugly Duckling Frequently in the Lead—Precocious Children—The Amusement Dame Nature Seeks.

Have you ever sipped your 5 o'clock tea with two or three middle-aged matrons who have not met for years or who have had the years rolled back to days and scenes of the lang syne by the coming of some friend of their youth, whose hair has turned a shade gray during the long interval of separation! And have you listened with some interest and much amusement to their reminiscences of the old times—secretly wondering, perhaps, whether the day will ever come when you and your friends will sit, like these ladies, discussing the changes of fortune which have befallen the intimates whose lives seem so open and uneventful today?

You wonder whether it is possible that your own dear friend Marie, who has just made such a brilliant match with wealthy Younge Bloode, will ever suffer herself to be periodically beaten black and blue for several years, until her husband's intemperance and friends' entreaties take her into the divorce courts; and whether she will exhaust the generosity of relatives in weak attempts to support her five children, finally degenerating into a soured, broken-down music-teaching drudge, like the girl your hostess is telling about: "Mrs. Henry Hardluck—she that was Persis Runnels, and the handsomest, liveliest girl in our set."

Then another lady will recall "Priscilla Mason, the Methodist minister's daughter, who married that young lawyer and went to New York to live"; how he soon died of consumption, leaving her penniless, and how she drifted to California, where, a few years ago, she married a bonanza king; "but" (and here the narrator assumes an expression of mystery) "no one could ever find out just how she managed to live during her widowhood, though she, herself, said she wrote for the newspapers."

And so on; down to the awkward booby whom not one of the girls would "look at," but who gradually rose to a high Government position, and "last winter went back and married that red-headed Wise girl, who had to raise her sister's children and never had an offer before in her life."

After hearing one after another brought up from the past, and noting the family skeleton of greater or less magnitude which stalks in the shadow of each, have you never doubted whether there can be any really happy people at all in the world? One begins to cast suspicious glances toward the sunny windows of one's neighbors; and if, after hard mental research one lights upon some friend whose lucky star seems always to guide above a roseate path, one falls to speculating whether it is only a question of time before vicissitude will be found turning the direction of the seemingly long lane.

"The first shall be last and the last shall be first" is a much-quoted sentence applied generally to the hereafter, but it may be applied equally well to the growth of a generation. The ugly duckling will in nine cases out of ten develop into a swan, leaving the more promising of the brood far in the background, and by the same freak of nature the smart boy is very apt not to make a smart man. A Minnesota millionaire is fond of recalling the time when he, a bare-footed, tow-headed, generously-patched urchin, trudged to school and gazed with respectful eyes up to the clever boys who always knew their lessons and were ever eager for more. That was four-score years or more ago, and the indifferent little pupil at the foot of the class has made a name and fortune, while the smart boy at the head is a humble harness-maker in a country town.

Parents of prodigies!

What life-tomes of hopes and illusions, disappointments, and misplaced ambition are theirs. There ought to be State institutions for the care and cure of phenomenally bright children. It is painful to witness the pushing forward of a precocious child by proud instructors and ambitious parents, while the child of slower development, but more enduring talents, nurses his neglect unnoticed. And it is a pitiful spectacle, too, when one reflects that the poor little prematurely-developed mind cannot possibly keep up its unnatural pace, and must either wear itself completely out or else must pause and allow the body time to grow to suitable proportions.

To be sure, it is said that Pope began writing poetry at the tender age of 4, and there are some other notable cases of precocious genius outliving childhood; but they are the exceptions and not the rule. Who ever heard of a "boy-Hamlet" known to fame at 10 years of age who was correspondingly famous at 25? There are great tragedians, it is true, who began their dramatic careers at an early age; but it was by accident, or to fill a minor rôle that they came before the public, and not as prodigies.

The sensational "boy-preachers" remain "boy" preachers long after they are bald and 40; doing some good, let us hope, but never rising to substantial eminence among renowned divines. But there is no need to multiply illustrations of too early ripened genius which never attains a fruitful maturity. All who have reached middle life can supply examples innumerable out of their own experience.

This article does not mean to assert that a bright child must necessarily become a failure or a stupid one a success. On the contrary, a bright child, judiciously trained, ought reasonably to fulfill its early promise. But precocious children should be held back rather than pushed forward, and both parents and instructors should watch carefully for the latent talents which may quite possibly be found slowly developing in the seemingly duller ones.

It is said that when Nature would amuse herself she makes a fool; but it seems probable that she finds her chief amusement in turning topsy-turvy the hopes and expectations of too-confident humanity. How the old dame must laugh in her sleeve as she listens to reminiscences of the changes of fortune which have overtaken the friends of a quarter of a century ago!

Truly, he was a wise Frenchman who discovered that it is the unexpected which happens.

Lenten Amusements in St. Louis.

The young ladies of society, says a St. Louis photographer, have been amusing themselves during Lent by having their photographs taken décolleté. Fashion has its fling at the photographer as well as the tailor, and as the women are his best customers he must be on the alert to devise some new way to attract them. There are ladies who have their photographs taken a dozen times a year, and every time they call they demand some new style. We find the style. If the first lady is flattered she tells her friends, and they call at once to be taken in the same way. That is how the bust style, which is now the rage, came into such popularity. Two years ago the young ladies would have thought it "loud" to be taken in a low-neck dress or bust drapery. Somehow they all began to ask for that style this winter, and lately they have been taken in no other way. Lent is a good time for the photographer, especially for the one who enjoys the clientage of the society girl. She asks to be taken décolleté now in the most sang froid manner. Some of them, however, are surprised that they must be dressed for it, expecting the photographer to take them in bust style while they wear high-necked dresses. The very latest with them is the small profile head with a Fanny Davenport pose. Some one was flattered that way, and now they all want to be done likewise.

To Her Muff.

As silky and as black
And as soft as pussy's back
When she purrs,
You are but a bit of fluff,
But I like you, little muff,
You are hers.

Your lining is of blue,
Or was when you were new;
On the same,
With a dainty crewel stitch,
She has spelled the letters which
Make my name.

When her little fingers touch
The stitches, there is much
That they tell.
Ah! learned little thread,
You know why cheeks are red
Very well.

Dear muff, although you hold
Her pretty hands, you bold,
Little tease,
I've the best of you in this:
You can give them neither kiss
Nor a squeeze!

—*April Cosmopolitan.*

A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

A Philosopher Explains Why Few Real Men Are Found in Society.

How to catch men alive for social purposes—that is the real question of interest to the American woman, and a very grave question it is, and if they would drop their meetings for promulgating the cause of woman's rights and for teaching the wild Africans to wear corsets and for urging the injurious effects of ginger-pop, and really give themselves up to considering the reason why American men won't go into society they would be acting far more practically as well as more sincerely. Of course, it is easy to solve all mysterious social phenomena in this country by saying we are a commercial people, and that answers the purpose to a degree in this case, but it is hard to see why that sad fact need throw quite such a deep gloom over our efforts at festivity.

The Observer listened to two bright women discuss the question the other day, and the younger said: "The great trouble with society, the reason large gatherings are not successful, is that in the circles I know the right men and the right women don't meet." "O, that is always so. I never knew any circles in which they did," said the other. "But it is dreadful," persisted Miss; "it is as hard on the one side as on the other; the bright men who won't assist would certainly be glad to know the women I know, but the women I know meet, for the most part, only impossible old duffers and boys at the literary receptions and evenings they go to. I suppose," she continued, "that it is better in the extremely fashionable frivolous society that it is frequented by males and females of the same species." She had been reading Charles Reade, you see.

"Not a bit of it," rejoined Madam, "I was talking only this week to a young woman who moves in that society, and who is so tired of it that she is all but ready to run away with the coachman. 'Why, don't you have a good time?' I said to her. 'A good time,' replied this daughter of sixty millions, 'does anyone suppose I have a good time? Men! don't I see nice men? I never see a man! Snips, snips, I tell you, are all that ever come to these balls.'" Now the question is, Why do bright and entertaining men prefer sitting at their clubs to dancing with the daughter of sixty millions, or exchanging badinage with a bright and pretty girl without designs? Ah, there's the rub! Is she without designs, or, that being granted, is she to be found at all when looked for? The question of designs is a grave one. The unpleasant fact is that our civilization has fostered habits of pursuit on the part of our females that have developed habits of wariness in our males; we are not as bad in this respect as the English, but then again neither have our men the cool, ungallant habits of self-protection of Englishmen. We are also too provincial in our habit of attaching matrimonial significance to civilities that should pass as the mere courtesies and graces of ordinary intercourse, and thus the dangers to the unmarried and marriageable men in society are increased. In some circles there is a considerable and increasing class of women to whom marriage is not the paramount political necessity it has been made in the past, who are ready to marry when it pleases them and not before, and are not coerced by bitter necessity or fear of social obloquy. And it is a pity that their existence could not do something to break down the general view of women as always on the matrimonial scent.—*New York Graphic.*

REVOLUTION IN FASHIONS.

Many and Important Changes in Feminine Attire.

Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter: The fashions are in a state of sudden transition, not to say violent revolution. We are not to wear fringe on our foreheads, nor white undergarments, nor draped overskirts, nor high hats, nor any of the other little fussifications in which the feminine soul has delighted for long seasons past. Since the days when Fashion decisively dropped the hoop-skirt and sent all the world of womanhood back into clinging, narrow dresses, there have never been so many or such important changes threatened in the interesting realm of feminine attire. Ruches at the neck and wrists of a lady's dress are now totally abolished, not even colored ones being tolerated. They are replaced by two rows of very small beads, or by a bias fold of silk or satin of some light hue contrasting with that of the dress. Even ruches of black lace on black dresses are considered antiquated and out of style. It is a decided comfort to have got rid of the crepe lisse ruchings which were so expensive, so quickly soiled, and so troublesome to carry about with one when taking a journey. It is probable that linen collars and cuffs will return to favor for morning wear. Slippers and stockings for evening entertainments must be as simple and as elegant as possible; the former in plain satin wholly untrimmed, and the latter in silk, either embroidered in a very small pattern with floss silk of the same hue as the stocking or else open-worked in a fine lace-like pattern. Both must match the toilet, unless the trimmings of the dress are in a different color from the toilet itself, when the stocking may be of the hue of the trimming while the slipper matches the dress. Flowers are now worn on evening dresses in very great profusion. Necklaces and fringes of beads will be exceedingly popular during the spring and summer. Fashion has decreed that gentlemen must not wear dog-skin gloves when making calls, these useful articles being only suitable for riding or driving wear. Kid gloves with wide stitchery at the back are imperative in their stead. Neither must a gentleman carry a cane when visiting his lady friends. His stick, no matter how slender its proportions or how ornamental its head, must be deposited with his overcoat on the hat-rack. "I am sorry to notice that you have fallen lame," remarked the Duchesse de M. to a gentleman caller, who entered her presence carrying a cane. "But I have not become lame, Duchesse," responded the visitor. "I thought you had, since you cannot get along without a stick," observed the lady. The prettiest novelty of the season in the way of a fan is one in white lace with sticks of mother-of-pearl. The lace leaf is dotted all over with tiny rose-colored metal spangles, that match in hue the pink shade in the rainbow of the mother-of-pearl. A very gorgeous but rather impracticable innovation for marking table linen is to have the owner's monogram or coat-of-arms embroidered on the table-cloths and napkins in gold thread. If the gold is genuine and not too much alloyed the embroidery is said to stand cleansing very well.

HOW DOES THE PARTRIDGE DRUM?

One Observer Thinks that He Simply Beats the Air with His Wings.

When I first came to Canada I found there were various opinions as to the method of making the sound. One man, who read a great deal, but rarely went into the woods, said that the sound was produced by the bird's voice. Some of the hunters told me that the bird struck its wings on the log, and others that it struck them together over its back.

I did not give much heed to the bookman's explanation, for all the woodmen laughed at it. I soon learned to discredit also the idea that the bird thumped the log with its wings, because, whether it stood on a stump or a stone, a rotten log or solid timber, the sound was always the same. Lastly, I did not believe that the wings were struck together, because when a pigeon or a rooster strikes its wings together the sound is always a sharp crack. At length, after watching the bird carefully, I came to the conclusion that it drums by beating the air only.

It is not an easy matter to get sight of a partridge when he is drumming, but I managed to do it by crawling on my hands and knees toward the bird, lying still while he was quiet, and only moving forward when he renewed his noisy courtship; for it is to woo and win his mate that Sir Ruffled Grouse indulges in these musical exercises. In this way I contrived to come within twenty feet without alarming him. Through the alder thicket I could just see his shapely form strutting about like a turkey cock; then for a moment he stood upright, with his feathers lying close. Suddenly his wings flashed, and at the same moment I heard the loud thump. Then for a few seconds he stood looking about as though nothing had happened; but presently came a second flash and thump, and others followed at lessening intervals, until at last the serenade rolled away like the galloping of horses or the rumbling of distant thunder.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Poetical Boom.

Tell me not in mournful numbers that the town is full of gloom, for the man's a crank who slumbers in these days of boom. Life is real, life is earnest, and the grave is not its goal, every dollar that thou turnest helps to make the old town roll. But enjoyment and not sorrow is our destined end or way; if you have no money, borrow—buy a corner lot each day! Lives of great men all remind us we can win immortal fame, let us leave the chumps behind us, and we'll get there just the same. In this world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, let us make the dry bones rattle—buy a corner lot for wife! Let us then be up and doing, with a heart for any fate, still achieving, still pursuing, booming early, booming late.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE GREAT IOWA GEYSER.

Unsuccessful Efforts to Control It—How It Breathes.

Belle Plaine (Ia.) *Union:* We have hoped from week to week to be able to announce the successful stoppage or control of our great well, but week after week has passed with no further promise of success, and while we have contemplated giving a full history of this wonderful well and the attempts to control it, the demand for particulars of its present condition impels us to give some facts even though the complete sketch be left for a future time.

The first attempts to control the well were, first, the insertion of a 16-inch pipe made of one-quarter inch boiler iron. Seventy-seven feet of this was inserted, and went out of sight. Next, an immense cone, made of boiler iron, 24 feet long and 40 inches across at its base, with 93 feet of 5-inch iron-pipe attached, was let down. This, too, dropped down out of sight. The situation when Mr. King, the present contractor, took charge was: The water was boiling up at the surface, while the iron-pipe and cone were both down the well—somewhere. It was believed that these could be felt by soundings, but it is evident by present soundings that they have been gradually settling down into the sand stratum from which the water comes. Mr. King put in a pipe sixteen inches in diameter. It is made of 3-16th iron. He succeeded in getting 162 feet and five inches of this pipe in the hole before he met with an obstruction which impeded its progress. This leaves a space of thirty feet and seven inches from the bottom of his casing to the bottom of the original hole through the clay or the upper side of the water stratum. The presumption is the obstruction met by his casing was the top of the pipe or cone originally put down. His next work was to throw rock around the outside of the casing with a view of shutting off the flow outside and driving it into the casing. It is impossible to say just how many feet he has filled around the casing with rock, but we are able to account for over seventy-five feet of stone filling, besides an immense quantity of sand, clay, broken brick, etc. During all this time the flow through the casing was spasmodic. Some days it would flow and others not. Of the effort to secure "dead water" by the erection of a dam or tank it is not necessary to speak now. After several ineffectual attempts to accomplish this a sounding of the inside of the casing was made, and it was found that it was choked up with sand fully eleven feet from the bottom. This was pumped out, and immediately the water came rushing out of the casing, throwing out sand. There was no little rejoicing over this, and it was believed to be the beginning of the end. But the rejoicing was short-lived. After a couple of hours the pipe and the rock filling surrounding it took a drop, showing that the sand had washed out from below. An attempt to raise the pipe was unsuccessful, and it became necessary to lower the ditch which carried the water off to correspond with the mouth of the pipe. After this was done more rock and clay was thrown in. The water meanwhile was not coming out from around the casing. So far there has been no headway made in filling around the casing. It settles down as fast as thrown in. One day, after working all day hard, there was a foot less filling around the pipe than when work began in the morning, and now of the seventy-five or more feet of filling he has put in there is less than twenty feet of it around the casing, so that the outlook for filling up around the casing does not look very encouraging. The water is now rushing out of the casing with great force and is vomiting out sand and gravel. It is this movement of sand that causes the settling of the rock and other filling. It is unfortunate, too, that in consequence of this new movement of sand and water the wells up town have been tapped and ceased to flow.

The unknown quantity in the solving of the problem of controlling this well is the depth of the sand stratum from which the water comes. It may be twenty-five feet and it may be 250 or 2,500. It now seems as if the bottom of this (presumably solid rock) must be found before a foundation can be secured. It is evident that the big pipe and the cone have both gone into this stratum. The presumption is that a vacuum has been created there immediately underneath the hole, and the motion of the water keeps the sand loose and in constant motion, so that any weight will gradually settle down into it. The pipe put in by Mr. King is held up by chains fastened to cross ties on top of the ground. If it were not for this it would probably settle like its predecessors.

A peculiar fact regarding this well is its seeming breathing, which is as regular as a clock, and at a rate of forty to fifty pulsations per minute. This has been noticeable ever since the first break, and is more so now since the water comes direct through the casing.

We regret we are not able to announce the attempt to control the well a success. It would give us great pleasure to do so, but we give the facts as they are, not as we should like them to be.

OLD ANDY WAS SCARED.

Jackson Tells the Story of His Famous Duel with Dickinson.

In a paper in the *Southern Bivouac* for April the following conversation between Gen. Harding and Gen. Jackson relative to Jackson's duel with Dickinson is given:

"In conversation with Gen. Jackson one day I said: 'General, is a brave man ever frightened?'

"'I don't know that I am competent to answer that question,' said he. I replied: 'The world accords you as much bravery as is possessed by any man.'

"'If that be so, sir,' said the General, 'I would say I have been as badly frightened as a gentleman ought ever to be.'

"I said, 'I presume that was in some of your Indian fights?'

"'No,' said he, 'it was when I went on the field with Dickinson. I knew him to be a cool, brave, determined man, and the best shot I ever saw, and I never expected to leave the field alive. I owe my life to the fashion of the day—the full-breasted coat. This and the peculiar conformation of my much-sunken chest were all that saved me. Dickinson's bullet struck what appeared to be the centre of my body under the right arm, and the ball grazed my breastbone. I had gone upon the field determined not to fire at Dickinson, but to discharge my pistol in the air, having no ground of quarrel with him, and not wishing to hurt a hair of his head. My quarrel was with his father-in-law, Ervin; but when I felt myself shot, under the impression that I had received a mortal wound, and smarting under this belief and the physical pain, I fired the fatal shot, and no act of my life have I ever regretted so much.

"'Under the conditions of the meeting we had a right to reserve the fire, because I knew that Dickinson could shoot so much more quickly than I could. It has been asserted in the public prints,' said Old Hickory, 'that I advanced on Dickinson to deliver my shot and that he gave back, both of which statements are false, sir. I stood in my place when I fired and Dickinson remained in his, receiving my shot like a cool, brave man as he was.'"

Gen. Harding said that at this same interview, which was the last he ever had with Gen. Jackson, the latter said to him:

"'The world is greatly mistaken about my having an ungovernable temper. I never gave an exhibition of temper without my judgment approved it. I sometimes found it necessary even to prevent the shedding of blood.'"

Romantic History of a German Girl.

Years ago Mary Palenkot, now a servant girl of Atwood, Rawlins County, lived in an interior Ohio town. Her father, a wealthy German, had incurred the enmity of some countrymen, and in order to revenge themselves they kidnaped her and took her to Germany. Here she was recovered by friends of her father and placed in the hands of a tutor, who soon became devoted to her. Another man also conceived a liking for her and attempted to keep company with her. This aroused the anger of the tutor, and he swore vengeance. One day while the tutor and Mary were walking out on a country road they met the other suitor and the tutor drew a revolver and fired point blank at his rival. Mary seized the smoking weapon, and when several people came up still held the revolver under the suspicious circumstances. She was charged with having shot one of her suitors. The cowardly teacher also accused her of the crime. She was arrested and by some means managed to escape, and, in company with her uncle, fled to America. The couple traveled as father and daughter, and, coming West, settled at Atwood, Kas., and she went to work as a servant. The real murderer died in Germany during the month of February. Prior to his death he made a confession by which Mary was entirely cleared of any charge of murder. It was only this week that the glad intelligence reached the innocent but persecuted girl in her Western home. Mary has left for Ohio, where she has $25,000 worth of property left her by her father. During the last four years she has been working quietly and patiently in her obscure position.—*Topeka Letter.*

No Takers for That Fifty.

Senator Tom Bowen of Colorado is a good but reckless poker-player. He has had a good many ups and downs in fortune. "Bowen," said one of his friends recently, "has made and lost several fortunes. He takes very little account of money except to spend it with his friends. I doubt if he could be called wealthy today, but he has a great many irons in the fire, and he may be a millionaire again tomorrow. People are led to believe that Bowen is an illiterate man. That is not true. He was born and raised in the East and received a classical education. He is the coolest man I ever saw. Just after he was elected to the Senate I saw a man approach him in Denver and accuse him of treachery. The Senatorial contest had been exciting, and close, and a great deal of bad blood had been stirred up. This man called Bowen almost every name he could think of. Bowen waited quietly until he had finished, and then, drawing a roll of bills from his pocket, selected a fifty, placed it across his knee, and said: 'Look here, my friend, I'll lay you $50 even that Tom Bowen is not a fool.' There were no takers."—*New York World.*

A Paradox.

The bachelor's lot is lonely and sad,
Poor man!
He hasn't a wife to make his heart glad,
He doesn't know how he'd be blessed if he had.
Nor can
He conceive what it is he has lost,
He thinks he has only escaped "being bossed"—
Poor man!

O, the bachelor's heart is sorry and sore,
Indeed!
He knows he can never know joy any more,
And he looks upon life as a terrible bore,
Agreed
With the croaker that life doesn't pay,
And to all thoughtless lovers impatient to say—
"Take heed!"

Yes, the bachelor's lot is a desolate one,
And yet
There are girls who think it would really be fun
To share it with him, after all's said and done;
Forget
All his miseries many, and pleasures so few,
I know lots of girls who would do it—don't you?
You bet!

—*Somerville Journal.*

Blackall's best coffee, 3¼ lbs. for $1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD—Elegantly furnished rooms, choice table, homelike and cheerful; everything first-class.

1463 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. References required.

1626 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, single or en suite, with first-class board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

1732 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD BOARD AND SUperior accommodations for highly respectable couple or two young men.

2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, elegant rooms. References exchanged.

2407 SOUTH PARK-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT or two connecting rooms; private family; gas, bath, heat; good board; very reasonable; near cable and Twenty-second-st. depot I. C. R. R.

3510 LAKE-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for three gentlemen; private family; near Douglas Station.

NORTH SIDE.

65 RUSH-ST.—SINGLE ALCOVE AND DOUBLE rooms; board; day-boarders accommodated.

85 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board; also other rooms.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

196 NORTH STATE-ST.—EXCELLENT LOCAtion—First floor, large room, closet, running water, suitable for two gents, with board.

280 INDIANA-ST.—VERY ATTRACTIVE double and single rooms, with excellent board.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, well furnished, with board. References.

415 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT AND NICEly furnished rooms, with first-class board.

WEST SIDE.

FINE LOCATION ON WEST SIDE, PRIVATE family, four adults, desire to rent four pleasant rooms with good board, to reliable, permanent people; music no objection. Q 86, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 184 East Madison-st.—Rooms $2 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.; rates 75c and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Boarding & Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 4th floor, 157 to 161 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SHORT DISTANCE FROM BEAURIvage flats; $4 or $4.50 per week. Q 82, Tribune.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG COUPLES WANT PLEASant rooms, with board, in some house between Wood and Throop, Taylor and Jackson-sts.; private family preferred. Address P 41, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT MANUFACTURER'S WAREROOMS—SHONINGER PIANOS. LOW PRICES. TIME PAYMENTS. Pianos to rent or exchanged. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST., CHICAGO. Factory, New Haven, Conn.

A. REED & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST. Guaranteed Extremely Durable.

FOR SALE—A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO CHEAP for cash. P 86, Tribune office.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT; RENTals (part or all) applied on purchases; also a few second-hand pianos at your own price. We want the room for new goods. We have removed to our new warerooms. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-sts.

KNABE'S STANDARD PIANOS. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST. Reasonable prices and terms. Old instruments taken in exchange.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS FOR SALE ON easy payments; also other makes; $5 to $10 per month; rent $3, $4, and $5 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS Have taken the highest honors at all great World's Expositions for nineteen years. The only American organs so distinguished at any.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS Contain important improvements found in none others; new mode of stringing, improved action, etc. Illustrated catalogue with full description free. MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY. 149 Wabash-av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. PRICES BELOW ZERO. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST. $10 Monthly Payments.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY— To get a new upright piano at the price of a worn-out second-hand one. During the winter we have received several Fine "HAZELTON," "HARDMAN," and "EVERETT" Upright Pianos That have been slightly damaged during transit only in the varnish work; otherwise they are fully warranted. To close them out we will give inducements that will defy competition. Call and examine them. Cash or time. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$165 WILL BUY A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-St.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ATTENTION, GENTS—I WILL BUY YOUR CAST off clothing and overcoats. Bring or send postal to SAM, 432 South State-st.

CHEAP JAKE, 289 SOUTH CLARK-ST., PAYS the highest price for cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PATENTS.

INVENTORS—THE KEIL AMERICAN PROgressive Mfg. Co., 151 East Monroe-st., assists in the development of all practical inventions. Per LOUIS O. KEIL, Consulting Mechanical Engineer; office hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—GEO. W. HILL OF WATERTOWN will learn something greatly to his interest by communicating with Carrie, or ROBT. J. HILL, 2020 State-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—EXTRA FINE NEW Home; also fine Domestic; all attachments and warranted. 490 Webster-av.

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GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 553 W. Indiana-st. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

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ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

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FOR SALE—TWO SINGLE $500 CHICAGO OPERA-House bonds, bearing 6 per cent and worth 7c premium; want cash; make an offer. Address P 64, Tribune office.

LARGE AND SMALL LOANS ON REAL EState, including building loans, made quickly at low rates. WM. F. LUBEKE, 123 La Salle-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

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MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 7 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE SECURIties at lowest rates of interest. Building loans made. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago or Cook County at lowest current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPtroller of the Currency, Washington, March 12, 1887. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking. Now, therefore, I, Jesse D. Abrahams, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States. [L. S.] In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of March, 1887. No. 3,647. J. D. ABRAHAMS, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

TO LOAN—SUMS FROM $2,000 TO $50,000 AT CURrent rates. MICK & BIRGE, Room 29, 161 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY sums of $3,000 and upwards, at 6 per cent without commissions. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURity in sums to suit. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

5, 6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY ON HAND TO loan on real estate. W. M. WILLNER, Room 2, 128 La Salle-st.

$5,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN; 5½ TO 7. KERR & BARR, 189 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT AT TOPEKA, THE Capital city of Kansas—We take pleasure in offering to the public a large, very valuable, and certain investment; 175 acres adjoining the beautiful Capital city of Kansas—a city of 40,000 inhabitants, with the four great trunk line railroads of the West passing through it—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific. This tract is less than one mile and a quarter from the business centre of the city and ¾ of a mile from the depot and shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which gives employment in this city to 2,000 men. It fronts on a macadamized road, and the street-car line will be completed past it by June of this year. A portion of this tract is now platted and selling in lots, and there is immediate need for the subdividing and platting of the whole tract. This property can be made to pay 200 per cent upon the entire valuation and 500 per cent upon the cash payment in one year. This valuable property is in the market at present figures for only a very short, limited time. Price $1,000 per acre; $75,000 cash, balance on time. For full particulars correspond immediately with J. S. COLLINS & CO., Topeka, Kas.

A MANUFACTURER WISHING TO RETIRE will sell stock and machinery; give long lease of building and grounds; established in 1839. H 10, Tribune office.

BARGAINS—SIX MOSTLY NEW POOL AND billiard, one parlor combination pool table, also a good-paying billiard hall in Wis., cheap. 35 Fifth-av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—RARE CHANCE for investment in a summer-resort. Big profits. On Wisconsin Central Railroad, between Waukesha and Chicago. Can make money. Address JEFF. JACKSON, 298 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A CLEAN, WELL-selected drug stock at Winterset, Ia.; elegant fixtures, good location, low rent, stock in prime order, and no old or heavy goods; photograph of store will be sent on application; will be sold at a bargain and on terms to suit purchaser. Apply to WAINRIGHT & GOODALE, Winterset, Ia.

FOR SALE—NEW $5,000 STOCK OF CLOTHING at a sacrifice, with store lease; cash sales $40,000; Lincoln, Neb. Address P 71, Tribune office.

FOR LIMITED CAPITAL THERE IS A BONANZA offered; precedents as proof; exclusive makers; must be seen to appreciate. P 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—21 ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, doing splendid business; three years' lease; on State-st., near Madison. For particulars inquire at 224 Clark-st., opposite P.-O. Van Ness House, MRS. M. J. SPIKING.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE IN SUBURBAN town; this is the only store in town; a rare chance for a live man; best of reasons for selling. Address or call at 175 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—HOME BAKERY AND RESTAURANT—Clean and amply furnished in store and shop fixtures, brick oven; good location, low rent; rare chance for a live man. THOS. J. DOLAN, 107 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE CORNER DRUG STORE ON West Side; clean stock; price $700. Q 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PATENT, ONE THERE IS MONEY in to speculators or manufacturers. Call or address S. RATHBURN, 4520 Wentworth-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$15,000—HALF INTEREST IN NEW, useful, simple invention; $100,000 can be made this summer. F 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEWS AND STAtionery store, 56 North Clark-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNISHED HOUSES, hotels, and flats; money loaned to purchasers. C. GLEASON & CO., 94 La Salle-st., Room 30.

HALF INTEREST IN ILLINOIS OF A VERY valuable patent for sale; worked two years with a large income. Address P 12, Tribune office.

NEWSPAPER, JOB OFFICE, BINDERY IN manufacturing city of 25,000, 100 miles from Chicago; $4,000 cash; long time on balance. Address P.-O. Bookstore, Dwight, Ill.

WANTED—TO INVEST IN A PAYING FACTORY needing additional capital, etc. Give full details; confidentially. N. N. T. & CO., P.-O. Box 579, Findlay, Ohio.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—TURKISH RUGS, FURNITURE, ETC., of seven-room flat, North Side; party giving up housekeeping. P 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LONG LEASE of house 2113 Dearborn-st. Inquire between 2 and 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FURNITURE IN large private house; reason, must leave city. Address Q 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MAHOGANY CENTER-piece, marble chamber set; cost $225; will sell for half; white ash sideboard, hall tree, shades. Saturday. 3111 Forest-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—COMPLETE OUTFIT of two-story and basement brick house; a bargain; house and barn for rent; immediate possession. 424 West Jackson-st. Third floor pays rent.

FOR SALE—FOR $350—FURNITURE OF 11-ROOM house; house and barn for rent at $35 a month. 1521 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FOLDING-BED and about 40 yards of good Brussels carpet; must be in good condition and cheap for cash. P 59, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYwhere for an easy money-making business. Workers clear $50 per week easily. Don't fail to send for terms and free samples if you need paying business. Merrill M'f'g Co., 105 Franklin-st., Chicago.

AN AGENCY FOR GEN. LOGAN'S GREAT BOOK, "The Volunteer Soldier of America," is worth more than a large salary; magnificently illustrated; low in price; sells at sight. R. S. PEALE & CO., Publishers, 280 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE A PATENT automatic sash lock; locks the sashes in any position; fastest selling novelty of the age; no competition. A. T. CONROW, Western Agent, 163 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO REPRESENT AN Eastern varnish manufactory; a liberal commission paid. References required. Address Lock Box 83, Malden, Mass.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUAtion, my house; second south of Post-Office. THOS. B. BRYAN, Adams Express Building.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Instruction by mail efficiently imparted; $10. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

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MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
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UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEAR CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st (supposed), a yellow, imitation alligator-skin pocketbook containing one $10 gold piece, $5 in currency, four silver dollars, small change, penknife, and hairpin. Finder please call at Room 2, 83 and 85 Fifth-av., and receive satisfactory reward.

LOST—IN GOING FROM MICHIGAN-AV. TO Indiana-av. on Thirty-first-st. a diamond earring. Finder will receive a very liberal reward by returning it to 3018 Michigan-av.

LOST—A SATCHEL AND CATALOGUE BOOK Wednesday evening in Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Depot; $10 reward if returned to the cashier of the Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; FIFteen years' experience in wholesale business. Good references. Address Q 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF drug store by registered graduate; speaks German. Q 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, TO keep a set of books evenings. P 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NON-REGIStered drug clerk. Address P 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND thorough bookkeeper and office man; moderate salary. Address P 38, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter, thoroughly competent, acquainted with office work, and willing to make himself generally useful; salary moderate. P 55, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT for spice mill; have had experience; can give good reference. Address P 28, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER IN OR near Chicago, English, thorough in all branches; 12 years' experience; single, aged 27. RICHARD ROBINSON, Goderich, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTERS—BY A1 JOB printer; country preferred. Best city reference. Address P 42, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman. Good city reference and experience. Q 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT coachman. Best of references. Address P 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who is thoroughly posted in the care and management of horses and carriages and a good plain gardener. Can give the best of reference as to honesty, industry, and sobriety. Address P 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, and industrious Swede as coachman and make himself generally useful. Best city references. P 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young married man; knows the city. First-class city reference. P 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Best of city references. Speaks French, German, and English. Address COACHMAN, 480 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman. German; first-class in every way. M N 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND gardener; first-class florist; 13 years' experience in green-house palms, Southern plants, roses, fancy gardening, and vegetables. Good city reference. Address H. HELLER, Highland Park.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY AN EXperienced man. 94 Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED SWEDish man to work or rent farm; is used to take care of cattle, is a temperate man, is willing to go to any part of the country. Got the very best of references. Address or call O. MALMBREY, 57 Swift-place.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PACKER, PORTER, or assistant shipping clerk. Have city experience and references. P 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER OR JANItor by young man. Good references. Address P 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED BOY IN private family or as janitor. Can furnish references. Address P 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLlector, acquainted with city, wants more work collecting, or will take charge of business for lady or gent; has his own horse. Best of references. Address P 54, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent and experienced stenographer and typewriter. Can furnish best of reference. Address MISS JESSIE MARSH, Dixon, Ill.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. References. 135 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Norwegian girl for second work in first-class private family. Good reference. 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls to do housework in private family. Call at 2700 South Park-av., basement.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMAN to work by the day; house cleaning or laundress. Apply at 52 Fourth-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a lady of experience in managing house and servants; not afraid of work; no objection to country. Best of references. Address P 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED, INTELligent lady as managing housekeeper or to take charge of linen room in large first-class hotel; is thoroughly competent and can give best of references. Address P 34, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st., near Madison (incorporated).

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and general housework. 3456 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT cooks and girls for all kinds of housework. 94 Thirty-fifth-st. Employment office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE WOMAN to wash or clean by the day. Address P 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, REGISTERED. APply at 331 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, ONE WHO SPEAKS English and German. Must have good references. Address WM. G. HOLZHAUER, druggist, 380 North Bluff-st., Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLERK IN RETAIL drug store. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS AND SALESMEN out of employment to call at 103 State-st., Room 15, and see what we have to offer them.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK EXperienced in jewelry; must be reliable in all respects. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER. Must have good city reference as to ability and habits. Apply LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

WANTED—JUNIOR DRUG CLERK. SOBEY, 9 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BILL CLERK ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age; good penman; accurate. P 69, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SHOE SALESMAN TO TRAVEL IN Iowa with a line of well-known goods and specialties that will sell, direct from manufacturers. References required. Address I. B. ARNOLD, Champaign, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS TRAVeling salesman having an established trade in the country tributary to Kansas City; state amount of trade, territory covered, and how long. Address, with reference, Wm. B. Grimes Dry-Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE who has an established trade among merchant tailors in Chicago, etc., to take advanced orders of fine imported woolens. Address, with full particulars, Q 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN WHO HAS AN ESTABlished trade with dry-goods houses to sell a desirable line on commission. Address Box 1115, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR WISCONSIN TO job goods, with whom reciprocal arrangements can be made; variety of goods. Boston Suspender Company, 36 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AT O'BRIEN'S Art Parlors; a young man preferred. Call after 7:30 p. m. at 240 Dearborn-av.

BOYS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS of age to make a show in the window and on the sidewalk for a cloak department. Inquire at ZIMMERMAN'S, 235 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SMART OFFICE BOY TO ASSIST IN collections; must live at home and write good hand; real estate office. Address with references, P 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY OFFICE BOY, about 14 years old; wages $2.50. 226 La Salle-st., Room 29.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BLANK BOOK FORwarder; also first-class finisher; permanent situation; state salary wanted. CLARKE & COURTS, Galveston, Tex.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOODCARVERS; good wages and steady work. Apply St. Paul Furniture Co., 164 West Fifth-st., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—COMPETENT JOB PRINTER. Address the Journal Printing Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR pants, shirts, and overalls for a Milwaukee house, who shall also act as foreman; must be thoroughly experienced and must furnish the best of references. Good salary will be paid to the right man. MAHLER, KANN & CO., 324 Broadway, Milwaukee.

WANTED—CABINETMAKER, USED TO HANDling and fitting folding beds; finisher wanted. Apply at once to 281 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PLUMBER AND gasfitter with small amount of capital to take charge of business in Western town. Call at once. GOULDS & AUSTIN, 167 and 169 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT COOK FOR small hotel; must be competent to run a bill of fare. Bring references. Apply between 10 and 12 and 3 and 5 o'clock to GOLDSMITH & CO., No. 241 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MILLWRIGHT; must be thoroughly posted in wood-working machinery; good wages. Apply to C. J. L. MEYER SONS CO., North Pier, foot of Michigan-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A STRONG MAN TO ACT AS NURSE for elderly gentleman. Call at 33 South Water-st., or 3323 South Park-av. References required.

WANTED—INCORPORATED COMPANY WITH good business, well established and known, desires services of active and energetic business man in the position of Secretary who is a practical office-man and will invest $1,000 to $2,000 in the stock; references exchanged. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE HABITS, located outside big cities, to represent an old house in his section. Salary to begin $70 per month. References. Manufactur. Supt., Lock-Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY SUITS AND overcoats made to order, on installments. References. Address R 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO SELL A NEW invention on commission; $10 per day to pushers. Address F 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC CANVASSERS TO handle easy-selling article; very liberal terms. Room 57, 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN OF good address, fair education, push, and application to fill a position where advancement is rapid and situation permanent; $50 a month to begin. Address, with references, etc., Q 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER; STENOGRApher preferred; give experience, salary, and references. P 40, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERal housework at 416 North State-st. No washing.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN PREferred, for general housework. Call at 1705 Deming-court, corner Orchard-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR ROOM AND TABLE service, Hotel Royal. 1714 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must be first-class; wages $5 per week. Apply at 544 North State-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. 3166 Lake Park-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT girl for general housework; must be a good cook and laundress; family of two. Apply at once, 727 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. REFERENCE REquired. Apply at 515 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at northeast corner Fifty-seventh-st and Madison-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Grocer, 3266 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—YOUNG SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to assist in housework. 234 Warren-av.

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist another in general housework. 3400 Rhodes-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—AT 1475 MICHIGAN-AV., DRESSmaker in private family.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—FOR BURLINGTON, IA.—A FIRST-class trimmer and bonnetmaker. Apply to EDSON KEITH & CO.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 58 OAK-AV., South Side, near Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE FOR YOUNG baby. Apply at 230 South Ashland-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN LAUNDRESS. 508 North State-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS TO WASH, IRON, starch, and polish. 1714 Indiana-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF HOUSEwork; German and Swedish a specialty. 428 East Division-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRLS OF ALL NAtionalities to do cooking and general housework for city and suburbs. Apply at MRS. WEIL'S, 3021 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo. painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS LADIES TO SELL the most extraordinary ladies' specialty in the world; sells itself; call or write. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE best selling article on the market; entirely new; of the highest order of merit, and sure to sell everywhere at sight. Papillon Company, 3738 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO CROCHET and do outline work at home; steady work; instructions given. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 318 State.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FINE SAMPLE ROOM; $1,500 worth; good liquors; club-rooms clearing $250 month. DOLAN, 107 South Clark-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTIES WITH A FEW thousand dollars, strictly honest, refined, and educated, to manage general office work. Please address P 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER; AN ENERGETIC BUSIness-man with $3,000 to join advertiser, with equal amount, to buy out established and profitable business; present owners leaving city. P 57, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN LUCRATIVE BUSIness; must have tact and energy and $10,000; I want to see such a man, and think I will give him one-half interest in a business that has paid some $12,000 within the last 90 days. Q 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED AND paying soap business. Address H. C. K., Box 1,079, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER IN manufacturing business; large profits. Address P 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,500 TO TAKE half-interest in a well-established, paying business; will bear closest investigation; no triflers need apply. P 67, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—1 WOOD-TURNING lathe, blacksmith's forge, tools, and vises, 2 sets of steamfitters' tools and fittings, desk and office railings. Room 5, 13 Canal-st., in rear.

FOR SALE—MATHEWS & HOLT PNEUMATIC gas-machine, in good condition. Address F. H. FOX, 1817 Barry-av., city.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—W. H. PINKHAM, METAPHYSIcian (mind cure), 155 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FAR SALE—BARGAINS IN RESIDENCES—A 10-room stone front on Ashland-av., all modern improvements, worth $6,500; will sell for $5,000.
Sangamon-st., near Jackson, elegant, nearly new, modern residence, worth $8,000 any time, but will sacrifice in order to sell at once.
Modern 2-story and cellar brick near corner Ashland-av. and Polk st., worth $5,500; would take $4,000 to make a quick sale.
Elegant 14-room house close to Lincoln Park, only $6,500. J. M. TAYLOR, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT INVESTMENTS—permanent improvements; near the business centre; sure income; $50,000, $100,000, and $150,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-ST., basement:
Washington-bd., cor. frame house and barn, lot 30x125, $6,000.
Warren-av., the cheapest house on the West Side, good 2-story frame on brick foundation, 10 rooms, elegantly papered, south front, and stands alone; lot 25x125; $5,500.
Ada-st., near Washington-bd., stone-front house, 10 rooms, in elegant condition and cheap, $6,500.
Carroll-av., No. 874. Are you looking for a cheap house? Here it is; a good 8-room brick house, newly papered with fine gilt paper, double windows, screens, and everything complete for $3,100.
Morgan-st., near Jackson, two of the cheapest houses ever offered, two 2-story and basement bricks, 10 rooms, $9,000.
Washington-bd., s. w. cor., 50x131.
Van Buren-st., near Oakley, 25, 50, or 75 ft., cheap.
Madison-st., cor. Spaulding-av., 102x191.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENTS—
Corner on Jackson-st., near Halsted, 50 feet.
Corner on Monroe-st., near Halsted, 50 feet.
Corner on Lake-st., near Halsted, 50 feet.
Corner on Adams-st., near Halsted, 100 feet.
Peoria-st., south of Madison, house and lot, $4,600.
Sangamon-st., south of Monroe, house and lot, $4,300.
Sangamon-st., south of Monroe, 2 houses and lot, $9,500.
Morgan-st., near Madison, 40 ft. and house, $6,000.
All the above have frame improvements and pay fair rent. M. A. WELLS, 97 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SOMETHING NEW—HAVE YOU seen the Toboggan block of houses, No. 701 to 711 Warren-av.? 9 to 10 rooms each, parlor, reception hall, dining room, and kitchen on first floor, 6 large chambers; laundry, furnace, and coal room in the cellar. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK AND STONE DWELLINGS, NOS. 1284 TO 1312 WILCOX-AV., Near Sacramento.
8 rooms, bath-room, and furnace, with all modern improvements.
Substantially built in every particular and within one block of the Madison-st cars. Lots 125 feet deep.
Price, $4,000 each. Small cash payment and balance terms to suit.
Apply on premises or to CORNELIUS BARKER, No. 1313 Wilcox-av.

FOR SALE—132 DE KALB-ST.—2-STORY AND basement stone-front, arranged in two flats; rented to May 1 at $420 per year; price, $4,500; easy payments; long time. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 224 TO 234 SOUTH HOYNE-AV., new 2-story and cellar 8-room brick houses, with furnaces, gas-fixtures, laundries, and all improvements, to be finished by April 15 in the best manner. If you are intending to buy a home this spring look at these houses and see the owner at houses from 9 to 11 o'clock a. m. and 3 to 5 o'clock p. m., daily.

FOR SALE—668 PARK-AV.—NEW 2-STORY AND cellar stone-front house; 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, etc.; price $3,500; see this house before you buy; easy terms. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., EAST OF ASHland-av.—$6,500 will buy a modern-built 2-story, cellar, and attic brick house, with all improvements; first-class order; possession at once. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—940 WEST POLK-ST., 2-STORY AND cellar brick house; one block from Ogden-av. cars; 6 rooms and bathroom; price $3,800; easy payments. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREEN-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, 2-story frame dwelling and lot 40x117; $5,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—366 CAMPBELL-AV.—2-STORY AND cellar brick house; 6 rooms; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, and bath; price $2,800. Look at this; only 1½ blocks from Harrison-st. cars; streets all paved. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., BETWEEN HALsted and Desplaines, 125 feet front by 238 feet deep; 2 street fronts; finest manufacturing site in Chicago. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 9-ROOM MODERN STONEfront houses, 782 and 784 Warren-av. Go and see them. Open from 1 to 5 every day. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—879 AND 881 WEST POLK-ST., CORner of Ogden-av., 2 stores with flats above; will sell at a bargain on long time and easy payments. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—48X191 FEET ON WEST MONROE-st., near Garfield Park. Inquire of owner, THOS. H. WHIPPLE, Room 23 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$6,000—47 HONORE-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms; electric bells, speaking tubes, and modern improvements; fine barn and carriage house; possession at once. Call on owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—1142 GRENSHAW-ST.—NEW 2-STORY and cellar stone-front house, 7 rooms; newly papered all through; open today. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET OR 400 FEET, S. W. COR. Harrison and Desplaines-sts.
175 feet, Sebor-st., near Desplaines.
266 feet, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.
266 feet, Wood-st., near Harrison.
134 feet, Harrison-st., corner Hermitage-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—47 HONORE-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms, electric bells, speaking tubes, and modern improvements; fine barn and carriage-house; possession at once. Call on owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—66 DE KALB-ST.; PRICE $3,500—2-story and basement 9-room stone front house, elegantly papered; gas-fixtures; 3 mantels. Look at this if you want a bargain; open today; possession at once. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000 CASH—884 FULTON-ST.—Comfortable home; 10-room frame house and barn; deep lot, 25x140; large shade trees; clear title. Inquire of owner, E. HALL, 104 E. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$1,100 WILL PURCHASE LOTS ON West Lake-st., in first block east of California-av.; also fine lots in same block on Washington-boulevard. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—291 FLOURNOY-ST.—NEW 2-STORY and cellar stone-front house; 6 rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water, mantels, gas fixtures, and all newly papered; price $3,500. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—408 BLUE ISLAND-AV., NORTH OF 15th and running through to 15th, 2-story frame, with store on 1st floor, flat over, with 2-story and basement brick on 15th; good renting property; price only $7,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—25X150—JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR Jackson, or will build to suit for manufacturing purposes and give long lease. W. H. PRUYN, with J. V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK AND STONE-FRONT houses on Warren and Park-avs., near California-av., 7 to 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements; prices from $3,000 to $6,000; terms easy and long time. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—6 NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES complete in every respect on Colorado-av., between Albany and Kedzie; price $3,500; on very easy terms to right kind of parties. Man on premises Sunday to show houses. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, Owner, 242 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS OR Illinois land—Two frame residence properties adjoining each other on Norton-st., between May-st. and Centre-av., one with 12, the other with 15 rooms; renting now for $840; price $7,000. T. J. GRAYBILL, Shelbyville, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—NEAR Ashland-av. and Jackson-st.—$6,250; 2-story brick, 9 rooms; all new conveniences. M. A. WELLS, 97 Washington-st., basement.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—3169 GROVELAND-AV., A MODERN stone-front house; no reasonable offer refused.
3309 Rhodes-av., new stone-front house; all modern improvements.
4207 Champlain-av., a splendid new brick house; furnace, gas-fixtures, decorated, and everything complete; price $5,000; will take $1,000 in trade; owner wants money bad.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF EDA-st., 52x143 feet, $250 per foot. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF 31ST-ST., a 3-story and basement stone-front residence containing 16 rooms; dining-room on parlor floor; large front room in basement suitable for physician's office; will be sold cheap. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 107 DEARborn-st., Portland Block, Room 42;
A large number of fine residences on all the avenues South Side from $5,000 to $20,000.
Also several choice lots; some fine bargains.
Call or send for list.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, A FINE stone front residence, near Twenty-ninth-st., 16 rooms, with gas-fixtures and furnace; good barn; price $20,000. Will be sold on easy terms. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—75 BRYANT-AV.—A NEAT 8-ROOM dwelling, in fine order, with bath, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc., and lot 42x156, with party walls each side paid for; $7,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, Wabash-av., near 31st-st., $7,500. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., E. FRONT, SOUTH of 33d-st., 31x125 ft.; $130 per foot. E. N. WEART, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME NEW MODERN HOME; hardwood finish; d. and k. on parlor floor; cheap. 3651 Forest-av. W. H. FLEMING, Owner.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD—CHOICE location, east front, 100x300; at a bargain this week. With the completion of the elegant residences now being started on this avenue prices will be much higher in the near future. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 35th-st.; only $125 this week; a bargain. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.
A great bargain is offered in a fine house and barn in very choice location; must sell at once. Call for particulars.
WABASH-AV.—
A fine property near 12th-st.; cheap; $18,000. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON STATE-ST., NORTH OF 18th, and 40 ft. north of 13th; both improved; latter paying 8 per cent net. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—$3,800—35-FOOT LOT WITH MAGnificent 8-room cottage on Bissell-st.; furnace, gas, bath, etc. Half cash, balance on long time. Address O. P. KELLOGG, 980 North Halsted-st., near Webster-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW 4-STORY AND BASEment houses at the southwest corner of Ontario and St. Clair-sts. FISHBURN & RICHARDS, Room 4 Ogden Building, 38 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-ST., 2 BLOCKS FROM Park entrance, one or two detached stone front dwellings; all improvements; papered; grained; $5,750; possession April 1. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—THE DELIGHTFULLY ARRANGED residence, No. 399 Ontario-st. Plans with sketch of interior may be seen at our office. FISHBURN & RICHARDS, Room 4 Ogden Building, 38 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—NEW TEN-ROOM STONE-front houses, near south end Lincoln Park; easy payments. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BUENA PARK, LAKE VIEW.
BY OWNER—BEAUTIFUL NEW SUBURBAN HOMES.
Only 20 minutes' ride from Madison-st. by the Chicago & Evanston R. R. Houses finished in hardwood; modern and artistic in every respect. Lot 50 or 100x200 feet deep; streets are macadamized, stone curbing, stone sidewalks, and large elm trees.
Prices from $10,000 to $20,000. Ready for occupancy April 15.
Bargains given desirable parties.
Can be found at my office in the forenoon and at Buena Park from 3:30 to 5 p. m.
HENRY A. KNOTT. Room 19, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—TEN-room house, cement cellar, good well, cisterns, furnace, barn, etc.; 100 foot lot, with fine shade and fruit trees—cherry, apple, pear, plum—also grape-vines, currant, raspberry, and gooseberry bushes; only 3 blocks from depot and near post-office, markets, school, and churches; price $5,000, or $3,500 for house with 50 feet of ground. S. W. PACKARD, Owner, 29 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—HOMES—ATTRACTIVE AND COMplete, at La Grange; $1,400, $1,600, $1,800, $2,000, $2,200, $2,500, $2,600, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000; terms so easy that fair economy may secure them. No car fare for six months, and no trouble or cost to show property. Call and see about it. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st., R. 3.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD AND NORMAL Park, nice homes; small payment down, balance same as rent. W. V. JOHNSTON, 5738 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORMAL PARK—A NEW NINE-room house, all modern improvements; very nice lot, 35x135; east front; price $3,500. Also 50-foot lot at $1,000. ISAAC DRAKE, 196 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at prices and terms to suit everybody. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON LOTS.
$150, $200, and $25 each.
$15 cash, balance monthly $5.
Within two to four blocks from North Evanston depot. No handsomer lots in the town. Shown free any day. JOHN F. THOMPSON, 3 North Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM 2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—44 LOTS BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH, and between Champlain and St. Lawrence-avs. E. A. BURGE, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A NEW 7-ROOM house, all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures and furnace; house papered throughout; basement finished; lot 33x125; price $3,700. ISAAC DRAKE, 196 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—100 FEET ON ENGLEwood-av., south front, nice trees; $2,500. ISAAC DRAKE, 196 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN WAUKEGAN—A FINE 2-STORY and basement brick house, containing 14 rooms, situated on State-st., 99 feet frontage, extending through the block to Genesee-st., with good barn, fruit trees, small fruit, good well, and two cisterns; all in first-rate order. For terms call on L. B. WEYMOUTH & CO., 73 Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—8-ROOM HOUSE NEARly new; stone foundation; good cellar; lot 50 feet; 1½ blocks to depot; only $3,750. Must be sold at once. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First Nat. Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOT 30X150 FEET, NEAR MADISON Park Station, Hyde Park. JOHN WOODBRIDGE Jr., 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN RIVERside; bay window; on lot 50x160; 3 minutes from depot; water and sewerage; $2,500, $200 cash and $25 per month; also two at $2,000; no interest if prompt payments are made. F. H. HERR, Box 100, Riverside, Cook Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT HIGH, DRY, healthy grounds go to Park Manor. The handsomest residences, best street improvements, best railroad facilities in Cook County. Now is the time to judge of high or wet grounds. Shown free. T. P. KEEFE, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARRY-AV., 140X250, SOUTH FRONT, near Evanston-av., $80.
Evanston-av., corner Addison, 100x150, $55.
DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN ACRES NEAR 79TH-st., Hyde Park. JOHN WOODBRIDGE JR., 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—WABASH-AV., N. E. cor. 57th-st., 198x161, only $37 per foot if taken this week. Inquire of owner, 818 Chicago Opera-House Block.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—7-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 60X170 to alley; very good place; $3,000. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORNER, LINcoln-av., north of Fullerton-av., partly improved, $11,000.
Wrightwood-av., near Halsted-st., 50x125 ft., $2,300.
Oakdale-av., near the lake, 63x150 ft., choice residence property. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT MY SUBURBAN HOME IF you want a pleasant home for your little ones at Downer's Grove: two acres, big lawn, lots of fruit, 10-room house, fine water, barn, hennery; very cheap. Inquire of DR. THOMPSON, 16 Central Music-Hall.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE AT ENGLEwood; all modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath, w. c., gas, sewerage, paved street; everything complete. Price, $3,500; terms to suit. ANDREW PEARSON, 196 La Salle-st., Room 20.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—280 ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN Southeastern Kansas, fenced with three strands galvanized barb-wire; 100 acres in cultivations, balance in pasture and hay ground; three acres in choice fruit; good house, barn, plenty of water; three miles from railroad and flourishing city; title perfect; ill-health cause of selling. Call at 2827 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 240 ACRES HIGHly cultivated, well fenced, 2 dwellings, 4 wells, out buildings, stock sheds; all in first-class order; situated 1 mile west from Shaw Station and 4 miles from Amboy on I. C. R. R., Lee County, Illinois; will sell low and on easy terms. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$98,000—98,000 ACRES OF LAND IN Presidio Co., Texas; railroad and water communication; fronting on the Rio Grande River; good titles and first-class lands for grazing and farming; taxes all paid; $2 per acre has been refused for this land one year ago; will sell for $1 per acre now, as owner must have the money, this being cause of sale. T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—160-ACRE IMproved farm in Southeastern Kansas; hedge fences, 300 fruit trees, house and barn, good water, near railroads and several towns; price $30 per acre; or would exchange for Chicago property and assume some incumbrance. Box 101, Plainfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY M. C. COSGROVE & CO., 1084 O-st., Lincoln, Neb.:
10,000 acres in Frontier Co., Neb., from $5 to $10 per acre; 10,000 acres in Cheyenne Co., Neb., $5 per acre; 10,000 acres in Keith Co., Neb., at from $4 to $6 per acre in Harlan, a very choice quarter section very cheap, school lands; pre-emption claims, etc., etc., in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. The great boom in farming lands has commenced in Nebraska. All the above lands were first choice, and can be secured on excellent terms.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD LOTS for a brick house on Adams-st., near Robey; worth $8,000.
Wanted—Brick flat, for which I will give a brick cottage on Idaho-st. worth $3,500, and pay difference in cash.
Wanted—Vacant lots for new 2-story brick in flats; well located; West Side; worth $8,000. M. A. WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY 5 ACRES OF LAND, connecting with two railroads, outside the limits of Chicago, located suitably for a distillery, where abundance of water, either by artesian wells or river, can be obtained, and where the drainage from cattle barns may go without disturbing neighbors or infringing law, and where facilities for shipping and receiving may be had with the additional cost of switching. I want to purchase by the acre at as near farm prices as possible. Q 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—WEST SIDE—NEW HOUSE, 2-STORY and cellar, either in two flats or for one family; want possession on or before May 1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—BY MICK & BIRGE, ROOM 29, 161 LA Salle-st—Desirable property, vacant or improved; must be bargains for spot cash.
Want vacant property on West Van Buren and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER MODERN FIRST-class residence corner on West Side at $12,000 or under. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS WISHING TO MAKE quick sale of West Side real estate will do well to leave particulars NOW at this office. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BRICK OR FRAME HOUSE OF 10 or more rooms, with lot, within two miles of Court-House; $3,000 to $5,000. Address W. M. C., 669 West Lake-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS ON WEST WASHington-boulevard, Warren-av., Monroe, Adams, and West Jackson-sts. We are having a good inquiry for building lots. Owners wishing to realize will please interview us early. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—A MODERN house on Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st., to cost from $5,500 to $7,000. E. N. WEART, 142 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—800-ACRE FARM 65 MILES from city, with all stock and buildings; everything in A1 order; no incumbrance; will take good city equities; value about $65,000. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE-IMPROVED 87-ACRE farm, 1½ miles from county seat, in Northern Indiana, 70 miles from Chicago, all under cultivation; price $40 per acre; will trade for good stock of merchandise. Address Lock-Box 29, Winamac, Ind.

WANTED—A DRUG STORE OR IOWA LAND IN exchange for a farm property of over 300 acres in Western New York. Address DRUG STORE, 106 West Second-st., Davenport, Iowa.

WILL EXCHANGE EXCELLENT 160-ACRE ILLInois farm and cash for Chicago residence. WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—HOUSES, 2400 AND 2402 MICHIGAN-av., to be moved May 1, 1887.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 437 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

FREE—LADIES CONSULT FREE, PERSONALLY or letter; gents charged; references given. MRS. GRAY, 621 West Van Buren-st.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment. Call 117 S. Clark-st., Room 11.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER; gives names, cures rheumatism. 1313 Wabash-av.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune teller. 445 W. Madison-st., third floor.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, 3d floor.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
2627 CALUMET-AV.—3-story and sub-basement, all first-class improvements, newly papered, etc.
2922½ GROVELAND-AV.—Beautiful brown stone front, finest class of improvements; new house; is newly papered, etc.
2432 PRAIRIE-AV.—Two-story and basement stone front, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, etc.
2981 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—3-story and basement, all improvements; possession May 1.
2973 GROVELAND-AV.—2-story and basement stone front, all modern improvements; possession May 1. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 3. Telephone 1366.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NO. 1810 Indiana-av.; a 10-room dwelling, No. 273 Thirtieth-st.; a 14-room marble front dwelling, large grounds, No. 1802 Indiana-av., suitable for boarding-house; an elegantly furnished 2-story and cellar stone-front house on avenue, north of Thirty-fifth-st., for six months from May 1; rent, $60. Apply JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS NEW STONE FRONT dwelling, No. 2633 Wabash-av. Dining-room and kitchen on first floor. Price, $60. Also the two 4-story brick dwellings, No. 2619 and 2621 Wabash-av. Price, $70. These houses will be arranged to go together if desired. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, 2823 AND 2825—Two three-story and basement brick residences, with brick barns. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, 15 outside rooms; 3431 Vernon-av.; all modern conveniences. Apply to J. M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT of six rooms in stone-front house. No. 3213 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—2630 PRAIRIE-AV.—MAY 1—BROWN stone, 3 stories and cellar; d. and k. on parlor floor. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT OAKLAND—A LARGE 9-ROOM house suitable for rooming or boarding-house, near Thirty-ninth-st. Station, I. C. R. R. and cable. Inquire of C. C. BROWN, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

TO RENT—3026 CALUMET-AV.—NEWLY BUILT; all modern improvements. N. MONROE, Room 15, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$60—TWO-STORY BASEMENT STONE-front, 10 rooms; will be put in order; Indiana-av., between 29th and 30th-st. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WELL LOcated in a select neighborhood near Illinois Central; ten-minute trains. Rent reasonable. FRANK KNAPP, Special Agent, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, all modern improvements. 2924 Groveland-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—CORNER OF CALUMET-AV. AND Thirty-third-st., desirable 9-room stone-front residence; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; good stable for four horses. MCAULEY & ELLIOTT, Room 9, 113 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2902 GROVELAND-AV., MODERN brick house, $55.
Cor. Groveland-av. and 29th-st., brick house, $45.
2247 Wabash-av., modern stone front house, $70.
43d-st., modern brick, handy to I. C. trains, $45.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—COTTAGES—MAY 1—INQUIRE 540 South Western-av.:

1181 Grenshaw-st., brick cottage	$16
1169 Fillmore-st., brick cottage	16
1141 Taylor-st., brick cottage	16
1148 Taylor-st., brick cottage	16
1168 Taylor-st., brick cottage	16
514 Campbell-av., brick cottage	16

TO RENT—388 WEST ADAMS-ST., FURNISHED, especially desirable 10-room brick house; completely and elegantly furnished; good barn; to private family only. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—102 DE KALB-ST.—ELEGANT TWO-story stone-front dwelling, 8 rooms, in first-class order; $27. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 20, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—943 MONROE-ST., DINING-ROOM AND kitchen on parlor floor; house has every modern convenience; is in excellent repair; desirable neighborhood; possession any time. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—HOUSE—FROM MAY 1, 256 CAMPbell-av., fine, large brick dwelling, 16 rooms, $40; 527 and 529 South Western-av., double house, 20 rooms, $68. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES FROM MAY 1—661 W. Adams, 10-room brick, with barn.
464 W. Randolph, 10-r. brick.
418 W. Monroe, 10-r. stone front.
703 and 732 W. Washington, and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH large yard and first-class barn, or will sell furniture and rent unfurnished for a term of years; this makes a very desirable home. Call at 116 Loomis-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—778 WEST MONROE-ST., 10-ROOM house, in fine repair. Possession given April 1.

TO RENT—3 MARBLE FRONT DWELLINGS, 10 rooms, modern improvements, corner Aberdeen and West Van Buren; $50. Apply 54 and 56 Franklin.

TO RENT—265 ASHLAND-AV.—2-STORY AND basement stone front. 655 Adams-st., corner Wood. Inquire of JOHN A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
HOUSES—NORTH SIDE.
420 NORTH STATE-ST.—3-story and basement marble front, all first-class improvements; fine neighborhood; complete in all ways.
93 HILL-ST.—2-story and sub-basement; good improvements; 9 rooms.
12 MENOMONEE-ST.—2-story and basement and attic; all modern improvements; near Lincoln Park. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 3. Telephone, 1,366.

TO RENT—NO. 240 AND 242 E. ERIE-ST., AND No. 229 Ontario-st. Apply to J. A. B. WALDO, 227 E. Ontario-st.

TO RENT—11 ASTOR-ST.—3-STORY MANSARD and cellar brick house, 11 rooms. D. R. and K. on first floor; in good order. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st., Rooms 7, 8, 9.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT houses, Nos. 20 and 22 Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—334 OHIO-ST., OCTAgon brick, 9 rooms, between Rush and Pine-sts. Apply to S. M. CALLENDER, Clarendon Hotel, corner Ontario and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—MAY 1—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, 7 rooms, Lincoln-av., south of Centre-st.; 2 or 3 adults preferred; $40. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front brick house on La Salle-av.; 12 rooms; gas fixtures, furnace, etc. GEO. E. PURINGTON, Manager Merchants' Safe Deposit Co., 78 and 80 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, AND 1-year lease of a 14-room house in one of the best locations on Dearborn-av., near Chicago-av. for sale; a nice place for private family or first-class boarding-house; great bargain if taken at once. Address P 6, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BEST HOUSE FOR THE MONEY IN Englewood, Normal Station, Rock Island Road; every convenience; five large rooms on first floor, four good chambers, bathroom, laundry, furnace; all in first-class order; only $40 per month; possession at once. P 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—7-ROOM HOUSE; MODern improvements, sewer connections; 7 minutes' walk from Hyde Park station; $30 per month. JOHN B. WARREN, 288 Fifty-third-st., Hyde Park.

TO RENT—GLENCOE—APRIL 1—AN ATTRACTive 9-room house; cellar, large lot; best part of the village; $25 per month. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—A FEW MORE DESIRable houses. Call at office for list. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First Nat. Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—FINE 2-STORY HOUSE, STONE foundation, near I. C. R. R. Station, $25 per month. JOHN WOODBRIDGE Jr., 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAYWOOD—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 3 minutes' walk from depot; stable, hen house, etc., with use of block for garden; rent $25. Inquire of S. C. EASTMAN, 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AUSTIN—7-ROOM HOUSE, IN PERfect order; well located. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—MY SUBURBAN HOME IN DOWNer's Grove. Inquire of DR. THOMPSON, 16 Central Music-Hall, or R. CURTIS, on the premises.

TO RENT—313 43D-ST. (OLD NO., 1313), NICE SIX-room frame cottage in perfect order; wood mantel, gas, gas-fixtures, bath, etc.; rent, $25. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT LAKE GENEVA—NEW 11-ROOM furnished house and barn; house has latest improvements; or will accommodate first-class parties with rooms and board. Address C. LARSON, Box 165, Lake Geneva, Wis.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK—VERY CHEAP—dwellings on Washington and Madison-avs.; all improvements. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA, ON LAKE SHORE, house and barn, with large grounds; considerable land if wanted. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—VERY COZY MODERN FLATS, 5 AND 6 rooms and bath room, wooden mantels, etc.; $21 and $25; Michigan-av. and 40th-st.; 18 minutes by steam and 30 minutes by cable cars from Van Buren-st. Inquire of Mrs. Wright, 4002 Michigan-av., bet. 9 and 12 m., or of W. A. GILES, R. 11, 94 Washington.

TO RENT—A FEW HANDSOME FIVE AND SIX room apartments in the Belvedere, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., from $27.50 to $50.00. Janitor service free. Estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS IN HODGES BUILDing, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.; possession April 1. also suite of three rooms, with bath; possession at once. Apply to L. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., or elevator at building.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN building N. W. cor. Michigan-boulevard and 31st-st., from $22.50 to $50; all in perfect order. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark, R. 12.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT REASONable prices in SEAVERNS' buildings, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—$28—THIRD-STORY, ALMOST NEW, 8-room flat, 3831 Vincennes-av. Ring second bell.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST—INQUIRE AT 540 South Western-av.

FLATS.

437 South Western-av., second floor	$13
497 South Western-av., third floor	11
523 South Western-av., second floor	10
535 South Western-av., first floor	8
1153 Grenshaw-st., third floor	12
1157 Grenshaw-st., third floor	12
1170 Fillmore-st., first floor	13
1174 Fillmore-st., second floor	10
498 Campbell-av., second floor	10
1142 Harvard-st., first floor	12
1152 Harvard-st., first floor	12
1176 Harvard-st., second floor	10
1188 Harvard-st., third floor	10
1143 Harvard-st., first floor	13
1090 West Polk-st., first floor	12

TO RENT—FLATS—MADISON-ST., BETWEEN Halsted and Dime Museum; Halsted-st., opposite Academy of Music; best place in city for room-renting. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 376 W. MADISON-st.; all modern conveniences. J. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—1 PARK-AV., AT Union Park, in "Ingleside," 5-room flat, $42; others from $7 to $20. HULL, 514 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS—POSSESSION AT ONCE—Inquire 540 South Western-av.

453 South Western-av., second floor, rear	$8
499 South Western-av., second floor	10
1151 Grenshaw-st., second floor	11
1159 Grenshaw-st., first floor	7
1163 Fillmore-st., first floor	11
1187 Fillmore-st., second floor	9
1184 Harvard-st., third floor	10
1149 Taylor-st., first floor	12

TO RENT—FINE FLAT, 696 OR 698 WEST VAN Buren-st.; all modern conveniences; building new. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT; SUNLIGHT IN EVERY room; freight elevator, laundry, furnace, screens, etc. 420 Congress-st.

TO RENT—TWO OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS 107 Aberdeen-st., near Jackson; 8 and 9 rooms; $35 and $40; furnace; no frost in winter. See owner, 377 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 494 WEST MADIson-st.; 5 rooms and bath; very superior in arrangement; light and ventilation; plans at my office. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
FLATS—NORTH SIDE.
DESIRABLE 5-ROOM FLATS in new building corner of Wells and Goethe-sts.; bath, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, mantels, etc.
TWO ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLATS, in the new building corner of Chicago-av. and Wells-st.; bath, hot and cold water, janitor, etc.
NO. 200 ONTARIO-ST.—8 rooms; all first-class improvements; first floor and basement.
NO. 694 N. PARK-AV.—Fine new flats, second and third floors; 8 rooms each; all improvements; steam heat, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bathroom, etc.
FLATS—NORTH SIDE—FROM MAY 1.
NO. 39 DELAWARE-PLACE—Third floor, 7 rooms.
NO. 261 RUSH-ST.—Third floor, 8 rooms.
NO. 212 CASS-ST.—Third floor, 7 rooms; all first-class improvements.
386 CHESTNUT-ST.—8 rooms; all modern improvements; bath, hot and cold water, etc. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, FIRST FLOOR; all modern improvements; cellar and furnace; No. 317 Belden-av., corner Dayton. Also five-room flat, No. 131 Lewis-st. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS IN THE NEWPORT apartment building, cor. of Pine and Ontario-sts. Also choice flat in Albany apartment building, cor. North Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats have all modern conveniences steam heat, etc. Apply J. M. GAMBLE, Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS WITH 4 TO 9 ROOMS, WITH modern conveniences, located on Illinois, Indiana, Pine, and Ohio-sts., east of State-st. Apply at HOYT'S Renting Office, 308 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 148 LA SALLE-AV.; $35. 6 room flat, 186 Erie-st.; $30. Inquire 260 La Salle-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 8-ROOM MODERN flat, range, sideboard, and all conveniences, $60. PERCY W. PALMER, 37, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—ELEGANT 7-ROOM flat, $18. 664 Sheffield-av.

TO RENT—315 43D-ST. (OLD NO. 1311), FIRST floor, 4 rooms, in good order; $15. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite, in private family; gas, hot and cold water, bath, and furnace heat. 1500 Forty-first-st., cor. Cottage Grove-av.; 8 minutes' walk to I. C. R. R.; ¼ block to cross town steam cars and cable cars.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS 520 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court; 12 rooms. R. LANCASTER & SON, 173 La Salle-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS IN THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS—Fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305 Pullman Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite. 18 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—1801 WABASH-AV., HANDSOME suite of rooms, latest improvements, separate entrance, suitable for doctor's office or studio.

TO RENT—SUITE FURNISHED ROOMS, HOUSEkeeping. 2 East Twelfth-st., cor. Indiana-av.

TO RENT—243 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NICE ROOMS, nicely furnished, for ladies and gentlemen; nice bath-room, hot and cold water; nice rooms for light housekeeping; terms very reasonable. Take Indiana-av. cars.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS FOR TWO, WITH OR without board; private family. 43 South Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED SLEEPING-room; no moving May 1st. 861 West Monroe-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN EAST FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS, and one single; private family; North Side, between Erie and Ontario-sts. Address P 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM. 503 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—
WABASH-AV., north of Jackson-st., one-half of corner store.
LAKE-ST., east of Fifth-av., several buildings, stores and lofts.
MADISON-ST., near La Salle, store.
STORES AND LOFTS near corner of Adams-st. and Fifth-av.; 10 Quincy-st., 3-story building; $60 mo.
MARKET-ST., near Madison, two lofts.
STORE AND BASEMENT, near corner Lake and La Salle-sts.; $1,200.
STORE, 40x180 feet, within two blocks of Court-House; rental $2,500. Also loft; steam elevator.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORES AND BASEments 233, 237, 239 West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Pirie's; business centre of the West Side; 237 and 239 can be thrown into one store; to any concern desiring large store, good stand for jewelry. 233 having been occupied last 9 years by a jeweler; for boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, dry goods, restaurant, etc. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, 50X45 FEET, FRONTing Chicago-av. and Wells-st., with large show windows; first-class location for dry goods, boots and shoes, or notion store; also several small stores, 20x40 feet, in the new building located on the corner of Chicago-av. and Wells-st. Apply to M. PETRIE, real-estate agent, Rooms 1 and 3, 163 Washington-st. Telephone 1366.

TO RENT—STORES—NOS. 238 AND 240 RANdolph-st., 30x170 feet; elevator, etc. Nos. 203 and 205 Van Buren-st., 44x100 feet; corner. Nos. 261 and 263 Franklin-st., 40x153 feet. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 STORES IN THE NEW HOTEL S. E. corner Clark and Jackson-sts., opposite Post-Office and new Board of Trade; a good stand for a restaurant and barber-shop. E. GRACE.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, 45X85, No. 11 Market-st. Also fine basement cor. Lake and Market-sts., in Garrett Building. O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN NEW BUILDING 698 WEST Van Buren-st.; possession at once. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 171 AND 173 LAKE-ST.—FIRST floor and basement, 40x170 from May 1. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 54 DEARborn-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 73 JACKson-st., 25x72; fine location and only 100 feet from State-st. E. L. BRAND, 210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE IN BUILDING S. E. CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 360 STATE-ST., NEXT TO THE corner of Harrison-st., east front, 25x110 feet. Apply to CHARLES KOZMINSKI & CO., 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 193 WABASH-AV., SECOND store north of Adams-st. J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 201 AND 203 SOUTH Water-st.; the finest store on the street. Call on premises.

TO RENT—2 FINE STORES IN NEW BRICK block on corner near Cheltenham Station, Hyde Park, I. C. R. R. Fine opening for grocer and druggist. JOHN WOODBRIDGE JR., 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN SEAVERNS' BUILDINGS, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, N. W. COR. Evans-av. and 43d-st., to be completed May 1; only one block from Cottage Grove-av.; street-cars will be on 43d-st. this spring; a rapidly improving locality; suitable for drug store, grocery, or bakery; rent, $30. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—72 31ST-ST., ELEGANT STORE, 26X68; splendid location. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 298 STATE-st. from May 1. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NORTHEAST CORNER HALsted and Monroe-sts., as a whole or divided. Fine opening for drug store.

TO RENT—STORE—61 MARKET-ST., NEAR Washington; two-story and basement; elevator.

TO RENT—STORES—40X80; 3 STORES AND BASEment, northwest corner Union and Madison-sts. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 147 and 149 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME STORES IN THE NEW "Lenox" Buildings, 3527-3543 Cottage Grove-av.; this block has 34 flats, rented to first-class families; some of the stores have good living rooms finished in the rear. BURBANK & CO., Tribune Building.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—
OFFICES.
On first and second floors, vaults and elevator (one large corner office, 9 windows and vault).
N. w. corner La Salle and Adams-sts.
Apply Room 18, 202 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR, 123 and 125 La Salle-st.; good light and fireproof vaults; $15 to $30 each. F. M. ELLIOT, Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—OFFICES, 194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5, J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, NOS. 24 AND 25 COMmercial National Bank Building; $70 per month. Inquire at above numbers.

TO RENT—AT ABOUT HALF PRICE—GOOD law and real-estate offices at 167 Washington-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DESK-ROOM AT FRONT window in this office; very cheap at $10 per month. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—OFFICES, 102 WASHINGTON-ST. O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF THE FIRST FLOOR above a millinery store; best location on State-st.; cheap rent; for dressmaking or anything in the fancy dry goods line; first-class elevator. P 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING—Several desirable offices. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—AT 77 SOUTH CLARK-ST., LARGE second-floor room, 18x30, for office or commercial use; good vault. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICES
ON FAVORABLE TERMS
IN THE NEWLY ARRANGED AND REFITTED
CHAMBERS BUILDING,
155 AND 157 DEARBORN-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND MONROE-STS.,
OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
First-class elevator, janitor and watchman service.
No printing in the building.
APPLY TO BARNARD & CALKINS,
109 La Salle-st, near Washington-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS—MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS, ATTENTION.
STORES AND LOFTS ON DEARBORN, NORTH OF HARRISON-ST.
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, AND POWER.
LOWEST RENT ON THE STREET.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA SALLE-ST., basement.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—LOFT, 2D FLOOR, 18 South Clark-st., 25x80 feet; power if desired. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, east of Halsted; floor room 2,000 to 20,000 feet. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—A ROOM 23X100 FEET, WITH SKYlight; second floor, rear room; 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's dry goods store. Apply on premises or to F. R. HILGER, 1632 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW EUROPEAN HOTEL—62 ROOMS, light and handsomely finished in oak, with electric bells, bath, etc.; a new, attractive building, opposite the R. I. and Mich. Southern depot, near Board of Trade, and new Wis. C. depot; rental $8 per m. a room. WM. A. GILES, Room 11, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 20x70, fronting on Milwaukee-av. and Clinton-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—LARGE BASEMENT, 178 South Clark-st.; 25x80 feet. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 50X100 FEET, WITH POWER and steam heat; light on two sides and large skylight; splendid place where good light is necessary. Apply to ROTH, MCMAHON CO., corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—FIVE FLOORS OF THE COLUMBIA Theatre-Building will be fitted for a European hotel. Parties desiring to rent same please address, with references, J. M. HILL, Columbia Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 231 Wabash-av., containing 30 rooms; furniture for sale. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 20X100, AND CORNER basement, 50x100; also basement adjoining, 40x100; together or separate; immediate possession if desired. Apply to SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st., corner La Salle-av.

TO RENT—LOFTS, STORES, BASEMENT, AND rooms in the six stories and basement brick building northeast corner of Dearborn and Harrison-sts. and Third-av. Steam power and elevator in building. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 40X100, corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BASEMENT, 20X60 feet, building 331 State-st.; possession at once. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Well-lighted room; 8,000 square feet floor space; steam heat; power and elevators; ironworker preferred. Reedy Elevator Co., 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—A SUBSTANTIAL PLAIN 6-STORY and basement building, 394 Dearborn-st.; has been used as a small European hotel and restaurant; is near the Grand Trunk depot and in an improving location; owner would give right party a good lease and go to some expense in fixing up building, or would change the building for other business. E. L. BRAND, 210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS OF BUILDING, 30X80, rear of Harrison and Clark-sts.; light on three sides. JAS. GOGGIN, 37 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED CORNER BASEment, 40x80, with power and steam heat; also lot adjoining; good manufacturing place for wood or iron work. E. H. WACHS, La Salle-av. and Indiana-st.

TO RENT—BELMONT HOUSE, 271 AND 273 Clark-st., opposite McCoy's; 40 rooms; good location; doing good business; rent low. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark, R. 12.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE, 3 STORIES AND basement, northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts., for 1 or more years. Apply to JOHN AND WALTER MATTOCKS, Attorneys, 234 La Salle-st., Room 82.

TO RENT—THREE UPPER STORIES OF building 126 South Clark-st., between Madison and Washington, each floor 20x80 feet, suitable for printing or light manufacturing. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of the new building on northeast corner of Canal and Harrison-sts.; steam heat and power will be furnished; size of building about 60x80 feet; light on three sides; two lines of street-cars; very desirable for business or light manufacturing. Inquire on the premises, or of ALBERT H. VEEDER, Room 613, No. 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—308 STATE-ST., NEAR ADAMS—THIRD floor from May 1. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR STORAGE OR MANUFACTURing—Building 280 Michigan-st., 33x110, 4 floors and basement; 2 elevators; engine and boiler in the basement; rent, with engine and boiler, $1,800; without engine and boiler, $1,600. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE BUILDING 309 FIFTH-av. F. T. HASKELL, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR TERM OF YEARS, 3 FLOORS in substantial brick building, centrally located on North Side, water and steam power, floor space 15,000 square feet; rent low. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS boarding-house, furnished or unfurnished, in easy walking distance of Madison-st., North or South Side; must have pleasant surroundings. Address P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERATE SIZED house south of Thirtieth-st. by good, responsible tenant; family small; near the lake preferred. Address N 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CORNER STORE FOR druggist. Q 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND SPACE about 8x20 for samples, on first or second floor, on Wabash-av. or vicinity. Address Q 40, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Kenwood by a family without children; the house must be within four blocks of the I. C. depot. Address P 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PHYSICIAN, OFFICE hours in furnished office centrally located. Address, stating price, etc., P 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 7 OR MORE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, preferably between Twentieth and Thirtieth-sts., South Side. Address P 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY ADULTS—UNFURnished rooms for light housekeeping; South Side. References exchanged. M 73, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FINEST LINE OF LIGHT CARriages, surreys, top and open buggies, phaetons, carts, and harness in city; 20 per cent off down-town prices; monthly payments or exchange; money advanced; open evenings. Repository, 283 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S OUTFIT CONSISTing of elegant team of horses, one demi-landau, family carriage, harness, robes, etc.; will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for improved property. Address P 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 HORSES SUITABLE FOR HEAVY work or family use and 3 delivery-wagons; will sell to suit purchaser; can have choice. Call at or address 2820 Fifty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIDE-BAR BUGGY OR phaeton. P 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FARM HORSES IN EXchange for real estate or other property. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE BY THE MONTH—HORSE, coupe, and driver. Address, stating terms, T. B. LANGTON, Grand Pacific Hotel.

STORAGE.

ALL WHO WISH TO STORE GOODS OF ANY kind are invited to call at Chicago Family Storage Warehouse, 214 Randolph-st. Fair dealing, good service, low prices.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4573.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av. Improved facilities for storage. Goods packed for shipment. Private rooms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

ARCHITECTS—STATE PRICE FOR ARCHItectural designs for conveniently arranged double brick flats (four in all) on 40-foot front lot and per cent wanted if plans satisfactory; and same for 18-foot cottages. P 9, Tribune office.

MR. MAX WANGERSHEIM IS NOT NOW IN OUR employ. This is to notify that he has no authority to receive orders or collect any money for our account whatsoever. WIRTH, DICKIE & CO. March 28, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A NOTE made by Frederick Yunginger and Agrathe Yunginger, December 3, 1886, and by them endorsed, for the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, due and payable five years after date, at the office of Charles L. Schaar & Co., 2603 South Halsted-st., Chicago, has been lost; the payment of said note is secured by a trust deed to Charles L. Schaar, trustee, and is the property of the estate of Friedrich Erdman, deceased. All persons are warned from purchasing or negotiating said note. EVALINE ALBRECHT, Administratrix.

PARENTS! GUARDIANS! I WILL GIVE THE best care to children intrusted to me temporarily or otherwise; 70 acres of grass land; butter, cream, milk from clover-fed cows; berries in abundance. Unquestionable reference. LAURA ALLEN, Box 11, Decatur, Ill.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF TAYLOR & RANKIN, Thirty-first-st., corner Cottage Grove-av., Chicago, buy and sell real estate on commission, rent houses, flats, and stores, and collect rents; take entire charge of property of non-residents and others; make a specialty of South Division, Hyde Park, and Town of Lake property. Fire insurance. Telephone 8,266. Correspondence solicited.

ROACHES, MOTHS, BED-BUGS—THOROUGH extermination guaranteed; 18 years' experience; powders for sale. Call on or address A. B. COMAN, 2036 South Dearborn-st.

RATS—CATCH THEM WITH MARTY'S FRENCH trap. Depot 18 Dearborn-st.